
Addresses Made at the Meeting
Held in Memory of

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D.,

IN THE CHAPEL OF THE

University of Pennsylvania,

NOVEMBER 29, 1898,

TOGETHER WITH

Mexico's Tribute to the Memory of
William Pepper.



FRANZ MEINEN, PHOTO.

Mr. C. P. P.

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WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D.,

BORN, AUGUST 21, 1843.

DIED, JULY 29, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held October 4, 1898, Mr. Samuel Dickson offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make provision for a memorial meeting in reference to the death of Dr. William Pepper, with authority to invite the coöperation of other institutions and societies, with which he was connected.”

The Provost appointed as this committee Mr. Samuel Dickson, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Mr. Joseph S. Harris, and Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten.

Similar committees were appointed as follows:

From the American Philosophical Society: Dr. Persifor Frazer, Hon. George F. Edmunds, Dr. J. M. Da Costa, Gen. I. J. Wistar, and Dr. James Tyson.

From the Franklin Institute: Dr. Coleman Sellers, Dr. Isaac Norris, and Mr. George Vaux, Jr.

From the Academy of National Sciences: Rev. Dr. Henry McCook, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, and Mr. Joseph Willcox.

A joint meeting of the committees was called at the University Club, to which were also invited Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Dr. William P. Wilson, Mr. Daniel Baugh, Mr. Hampton L. Carson, Hon. Frederick Fraley, and Mr. John Thomson; Mr. Dickson presiding.

It was decided to hold the services in the Chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, on the evening of November 29, 1898, and to invite His Excellency Governor Hastings to preside as ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees of the University. The other speakers selected were Dr. Mitchell on behalf of the Board of

Trustees of the University; Dr. Tyson on behalf of the Medical Faculty; General I. J. Wistar on behalf of the Wistar Institute; Mr. Daniel Baugh on behalf of the Archeological and Paleontological Museum; Mr. Carson on behalf of the General Alumni Society; Dr. Wilson on behalf of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums; Mr. Thomson on behalf of the Free Library; and Mayor Warwick on behalf of the City of Philadelphia.

Mr. Fraley, on account of his advanced age (ninety-four years), excused himself from personally attending, but prepared a discourse which was read by Mr. Dickson.

The night of the meeting was very inclement, yet in spite of this fact a large audience of representative men and women listened to the addresses with earnest attention.

It was very generally remarked that the best eulogium on this ablest and most public-spirited of Philadelphians was found, not in any one address, but in the fact that, without previous knowledge by any speaker of what the others would say, the addresses together formed a mosaic in which not only Dr. Pepper's immense activity was clearly traced, but his individuality was unmistakable. No other man could have accomplished so much in each of these many fields of labor and thought, although the nine addresses did not exhaust all the directions of his effort in behalf of, and his usefulness to, mankind.

The writer, his schoolmate and college classmate, can add no ornament to the chaplet of these addresses, but he can attest the solemnity and dignity of the sorrowful occasion of their presentation, and the sincere interest with which they were received.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN, HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR
DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

“ I do not think it is too much to say that the people of Philadelphia, of the Commonwealth, of the whole country and of other countries who were honored by his acquaintance or benefited by his achievements would, if it were possible, gladly gather here to-day to unite with those who shared more directly in those labors which made his name familiar in every land and added increasing fame to this University to give to history and to the judgment of mankind suitable acknowledgment and permanent record of their estimate and appreciation of the life work of William Pepper.

“ The profession to which he gave the best energies of his rare genius has everywhere mourned his loss with the same intense fervor that it welcomed and admired his unabating and conquering efforts for the advancement of medical science. The congress of university and college life welcomed him to the headship of the University of Pennsylvania, whose history, growth and development is a part of the educational life of the State and noted his systematic, incessant and brilliant efforts which have so largely added to its usefulness and distinction.

“ Others will tell you in eloquent and tender phrase the story of his student life and official work within these walls; of his honored father's relations to one of its departments; of his private professional career and of his varied consulting practice throughout the land and in other countries; of his incessant literary work which brought him fame and honor at home and abroad; of his active coöperation with those broad-minded men who founded another admirable institution, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts; of his work in building up the Free Library of Philadelphia; and of his potential relations to the conception, organization and development of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums—an institution destined, as I believe, to become national in its usefulness and of such commercial value to the American people as eventually to become an important.

department of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

“As one whom the accident of public station brought into official relation with this institution, may I not be permitted in this presence to call attention to the generally admitted fact that no University in the land has shown more of the true educational spirit of the age, in its enlarging purposes, its constantly increasing facilities and its almost unparalleled success and usefulness, than the University which for so many years responded, in its unfolding splendor, to his guiding hand.

“The Province of Pennsylvania found a Franklin whose prescience drew aside the veil which obscured the necessity for a nineteenth-century University within its borders, and who moulded the plans and laid the foundations; while the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania more than a century later found the strong, capable, enthusiastic organizer to compass the full fruition of all that of which Franklin could have dreamed.

“When we recall his youthful face, the depths of his kindly eye, the sympathy in his voice and the pervading modesty of his bearing, we are wont to wonder how well they concealed those powers which, in a life so soon ended, made him one of the foremost men of his time.

“An epitaph in St. Paul’s Cathedral says if you would know the genius of Christopher Wren, ‘look around.’ Pepper’s name was trembling on every lip when the newspapers said in lines of mourning, ‘we have lost our foremost citizen.’ Look around. Every alumnus of this University feels a personal bereavement. Every member of his profession knows that a star has dropped from the firmament wherein it shone so brightly. Every student has lost a teacher; every good citizen a champion; every sick-room a gleam of sunshine; every good cause an advocate; every patriot an ally, because his life was the incarnation of all these.

“The headstones in our cemeteries are often filled with excuses made by the living for the dead. There is none

required to make excuse for him we mourn. No mantle of apology is here required. History may not gather to her bosom the 'arrows of malice,' there are none. But history may say to Philadelphia and to Pennsylvania, 'Behold the title deeds of your gratitude.'

"Perhaps the tendency of the age is lacking in appreciation of such work as he accomplished. It seems that official station is demanded by the public thought as a prerequisite to distinction. The man who parades in political life, who carries a district or gains some advantage over an adversary, may be heralded as a genius or a statesman, while the modest scholar and model citizen may toil and earn and give his life work and accomplish for humanity and country all that can be demanded of his genius and patriotism and leave behind him foundations upon which untold blessings may be builded—and himself sink into an unforgotten grave.

"Let not this be the unrecognized corollary to the accomplished problems in the life of William Pepper. Let those who live after him see the direction from whence he came, the fields he traversed; the burdens he bore; the star upon which his eye rested; the purposes that filled his breast; the quality of humanity which animated his unwearied and unceasing labors; and the methods which worked out the triumphs of a life which we are wont to believe ended all too soon."

The Governor introduced each speaker with the simple announcement of his name and the organization for which he responded.

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, representing the University Trustees, was the first speaker, and said :

"I have seen in the course of my life some of the tributes laid by this city on the graves of those who smile no more

at the applause of men. I can recall no such occasion when it became needful to bring together so many representative voices to express adequately our sense of large service.

“ This very fact limits each of us, who has here to speak, and releases me as one from the too large task of recounting the multiplicity of services rendered by a very notable man to the city of his birth.

“ I shall leave others to discuss the characteristics of this strong and ardent nature which smiled at obstacles and seemed to delight in contest with difficulties.

“ Nor shall I make it my task to speak of the large charities of Dr. Pepper; nor of the liberal gifts from head and heart to all manner of scientific enterprises. I shall prefer, as representing the University of Pennsylvania and its Trustees, to ask a few minutes that I may simply relate what we owe to Dr. Pepper's broad-minded view of our needs as a great school. Even as to this I must be brief, for elsewhere in our official history what I might say is set out at length and I wish rather to express gratitude than to recount well-known services.

“ The thought takes me back to a difficult hour in our University history. Phillips Brooks had reluctantly declined to become provost. Because of his great affection for this city (as I personally knew), he hesitated long. One or more among us had also thought well to refuse this office. After much consultation, William Pepper was nominated. He at first refused, and then gave later a promise to serve two years. This was in 1881. I think he found rule, authority, the field for a large constructive imagination, all to his taste. He stayed at his post until 1894. I shall confine myself strictly to this period of a notable life, and resist the temptation to go back of his time, or outside of William Pepper's work as provost.

“ His predecessor in office, Provost Stillé, had prepared and opened the path of progress by taking us out of a city byway to this more ample space. His large-minded and intelligent scholarship, since then invaluable illustrated in

our historical literature, had made itself strongly felt in this University. Provost Stillé left with us a fresh spirit of enterprise. He saw that all universities, not in cities, soon created cities around them. Seventy to one hundred thousand people lie around Harvard, Oxford, or Cambridge. We are here placed much as they are. The securing of these open spaces prefigured largeness of outlook, liberalness as to wise change.

“ Never was nobler chance well used. The place, the time and the opportunity had found the man. Before this time the University was made up of schools which lacked relating bonds. The new provost gave to the University a certain oneness of life, which has found its ultimate attainment in the materialization of his bold scheme of dormitories, never before carried out as part of the corporal system of a city university. The Academic Council, the Department of Philosophy and the better organization of the alumni have strengthened this unifying bond.

“ There were created under Provost Pepper’s rule the Veterinary School, the Department of Biology, that of Hygiene, built by Henry Charles Lea ; the Veterinary Hospital, the Women’s Graduate School and the library. The central light and heat building was his thought, and the Wistar Institute, the splendid gift of Isaac Wistar, belongs to this time of munificent giving, stimulated by the example of a personal generosity on the part of the provost such as has been rarely equaled in a man of moderate fortune.

“ To his restless enterprise and fostering activity we owe also the splendid museum buildings, and the wonderful collection of Assyrian records which have so singularly illustrated the progress of Oriental scholarship, and lighted up the dim horizon of historic time.

“ He taught this great city how to value this school of learning.

“ If at last we, who are so slowly proud of our past and so tardily assured of present distinction, have learned what a great University is to the State and city, we owe much of

this belated virtue to William Pepper. If we have at last seen this University relating itself to the free-school system and welcoming its teachers to ever-enlarging and liberal opportunities, this, too, was in part Provost Pepper's work.

"That his lavish giving and his personal influence inspired Legislatures and City Councils with like desire to help us is not a cause for wonder. It was hard to resist a man so buoyant, so sanguine, so sure to give with the one hand when he asked with the other.

"As Provost Stillé left to him the temptation of ready opportunities, so has Dr. Pepper's thought and work left to Provost Harrison chances which have been energetically used.

"Under these three reigns this University has become one of the four great American schools of learning. In some ways it has no rival. I have not time to do more than note the vast changes in legal, dental and, above all, medical education which came about under Dr. Pepper's rule. The lengthening of all these courses met with opposition such as might have been expected, and in these contests (especially in medicine) before and in his provostship, William Pepper displayed a confident courage in the future which I have good cause to thank and remember.

"As a presiding officer in the Board of Trustees, Dr. Pepper was decisive, rapid and always the equable master of his temper.

"Others will in time have told you of his work as a teacher and physician; others again must speak of what this city elsewhere owes a man who craved work and enjoyed varied labor as did no other I have ever known. That he died worn out in life's prime is no wonder.

"In the name of this University, for his associates in the Board of Trustees, for the alumni of this home of learning, I thank his memory—grateful with them for what he did, for what he gave, for what he showed his successors how to do."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND OF THE COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS, BY JAMES TYSON, M.D.

"In the early part of July, 1863, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, I was in charge of a small military hospital in Harrisburg, Pa., when notified of my appointment as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital. Arriving at the Hospital a few days later, I found among the staff of officers Mr. William Pepper, Jr. Mr. Pepper was then a student of medicine substituting Dr. John Conrad, the Hospital apothecary, who was absent on his vacation. It fell to my lot to be Dr. Pepper's room-mate during his temporary residence at the Hospital, and thus began our friendly relations. On Friday, the 1st of July, 1898, I had just left my house, and was walking west on Spruce street, when Dr. Pepper drove up to the sidewalk, jumped lightly from his carriage and joined me. He announced that he would start for California on the 7th of July, and continued walking with me up Spruce street, chatting gaily and laying plans for the next summer, until Eighteenth street was reached, when he left me with a cheerful, hearty good-by. I never saw him again.

"Between these two dates lay just thirty-five years of uninterrupted friendship and exceptionally close intercourse. Brightness, alertness, enthusiasm were the qualities which I recall of him at our first meeting. Cheerfulness, hopefulness, courage—infinite courage, in the light of subsequent events—were conspicuous at our last. These qualities, together with the sweet courtesy which characterized his relations with men and women of all stations, are, in a word, a description of his personal life. The last-named indispensable attribute of true gentleness, courtesy and consideration alike to all, inferiors as well as superiors, was as natural to him as life itself, and was one of the secrets of his influence over men as well as his success as a physician. It is of him as the latter and as a teacher of medicine and author that I have been asked to speak to-night in behalf of my col-

leagues of the Medical Faculty of the University and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

“Dr. Pepper’s qualities as a physician were an unusual ability in diagnosis, a power to inspire confidence and by a rare and inimitable manner to cause those who consulted him to feel encouraged and hopeful. His ability in diagnosis was founded on a primary intelligence quickened by a rapidity of thought and comprehension which enabled him almost at a glance to recognize the disturbing causes at work in a sick person. His method of diagnosis in this respect was very different from that of his father, Dr. William Pepper, who was professor of Medicine in the University when his son and I were students. His method was to make a patient and exhaustive examination of the case, weighing each symptom and physical sign, and, after he had done so, to cautiously draw his conclusions, which were always well founded and rarely changed. The younger Pepper’s diagnosis was more rapid, more brilliant and, though commonly sustained by the autopsy, had sometimes to be altered. I have often been surprised, during consultations with him, at the quickness with which he recognized a morbid condition and the causes leading to it, as well as the consequences which were sure to follow it. For many years a close student of morbid anatomy, it was his habit to conceive the morbid state whence followed naturally the symptoms of the case in hand. On the other hand, Dr. Pepper was not dogmatic in diagnosis. He was keenly alive to the possibility of error and was always ready to admit his mistakes.

“More striking even was the second attribute mentioned as characteristic of Dr. Pepper as a physician, the power to encourage and uplift those who consulted him. This effect was not confined to the sick alone. In fact, no one who knew Dr. Pepper ever failed, at some one time or other, to come under this spell of encouragement and upliftedness. Time and again I have gone to him concerning some one of the matters of our common interest, doubtful and discouraged by the outlook, and after a short interview left him hopeful

and light-hearted. So it was with the sick. Hope replaced despair in the heart of the patient, and joy replaced sadness in that of loving relatives and friends. It is needless to say that disappointment and even bitterness sometimes followed because the favorable prognosis was not always realized. Yet no one dare say that this hopefulness was assumed or that any deception was intended. It was the natural outflow of a sanguine spirit, and was a part of that same temperament which caused him to assume and carry to a successful issue large undertakings which others deemed impossible. It did far more good than harm, and many lives were prolonged and hours of agony averted and substituted by the bliss that comes of ignorance. In prescribing for patients he was not lavish of drugs, and his prescriptions were simple. He was, however, explicit and impressive in direction, so that persons rarely forgot what he ordered. Especially apt was he in the selection of diet, so that he became unusually successful in affections of the stomach and bowels, and acquired an enviable reputation as a specialist in their treatment.

"It is impossible to separate Dr. Pepper as a physician from Dr. Pepper as a teacher. From my earliest recollection of him his talks upon medical subjects gave the impression of authority, and any one proposing a new venture in teaching naturally consulted him. He himself early became an investigator and teacher. On account of his father's delicate health, the younger Pepper did not at once enter a hospital, cheerfully sacrificing to filial duty, opportunities which he, above all others, was qualified to appreciate. On this account he sought for a time to make outdoor dispensary practice substitute the hospital, and worked up his cases in a thorough way which any one else would have deemed impossible, indeed would scarcely have thought of. I substituted for him and followed him in some of this work, and had a good opportunity of learning his methods. Later, after his father's death, which occurred in 1864, he entered the Pennsylvania Hospital as resident physician, and served eighteen months, from April, 1865, to October, 1866. This latter

course was the natural result of his enthusiasm in medicine and a determination to secure the best possible foundation. Many men, having once launched upon practice, would have thought it too great a sacrifice to go back to the beginning, and start, as it were, afresh. While at the Hospital, he was an enthusiastic worker. One could rarely enter his room without finding him peering into the microscope or dissecting out an aneurism or some other morbid product of the autopsy. He was appointed Curator of the Pathological Museum of the Pennsylvania Hospital March 26, 1866, and served until September 28, 1870. During this time he prepared a descriptive catalogue of the pathological specimens in the Museum numbering 138 closely printed octavo pages, based on one previously written by Dr. Thomas G. Morton.

“His teaching began with that of morbid anatomy in a course delivered at the Pennsylvania Hospital while Curator in 1867. He did not, however, give more than two courses at the Hospital, because the institution of an autumn course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1868, led to his appointment as lecturer on this same subject, morbid anatomy. His election in 1867 as one of the visiting physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) gave him the first opportunity to lecture to large classes, and he quickly became popular as a clinical teacher. In 1870 he was appointed lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the University, and became professor of Clinical Medicine in 1876. In this year also he was appointed Medical Director of the Centennial Exposition, and received from the King of Sweden the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf in recognition of his distinguished services. In 1884 he succeeded Prof. Alfred Stillé as professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and held this chair until his death, July 28, 1898. During thirteen years of this period, 1881 to 1894, he was also Provost of the University.

“His greatest ability was shown in teaching clinical medicine. He attracted students and patients from all parts of the country, and his Saturday clinics were often made up of

cases who had thus come to seek his opinion. He never hesitated to take up any case, however difficult, and generally succeeded in unfolding it to the edification of the class and satisfaction of the patient.

“In didactic teaching, though attractive, he was less conspicuously successful. Latterly his numerous engagements made a thorough preparation of his lectures impossible, and led at times to a diffuseness which weakened their force and emphasis. His readiness at speaking favored this, and he has told me that this very facility of speech which served him so often and so well was really a disadvantage to him. Graceful and easy in manner, yet dignified and totally without vulgar oratorical effort, his pleasant voice, distinct utterance and great command of language made his speech truly silvern.

“Dr. Pepper’s conception of the office of the medical teacher was a very broad one. He would have him broadly educated in letters and arts as well as learned in medicine, an associate of men and interested in public enterprises—in a word, a man of affairs, not a mere pedagogue in the narrower sense of the term. He considered that it was the teacher’s privilege and duty to take an active part in the management of his College or University and his own life was an exemplification of his ideal.

“Dr. Pepper cannot be considered as a teacher of medicine from the standpoint of the lecturer only. As a writer he taught many more than as a lecturer. It would, however, be impossible to treat of him as an author except in the most superficial manner in the short time allotted me. With the preparation of his thesis, which was commenced in the summer of our residence at the Pennsylvania Hospital referred to, began a long series of practical papers published chiefly in the *Proceedings of the Pathological Society*, the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, *The Medical Times*, which he founded in 1870, and edited for two years; *The Medical News*, and finally the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, which also owes its existence

to him. His first paper of importance was on 'The Fluorescence of Tissues,' and appeared in the first volume of the *Pennsylvania Hospital Reports* in 1868. It was prepared in conjunction with his friend, Dr. Edward Rhoads, and involved much physical and chemical research. Its object was to show that a substance found in the normal tissues by Bence Jones, which possessed a property of fluorescence like quinine and called by him 'animal quinoidine,' disappeared under the influence of the malarial poison.

" Another paper of great value published in the same volume of the *Pennsylvania Hospital Reports* was 'On the Morphological Changes of the Blood in Malarial Fever,' by Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs, assisted by Dr. Edward Rhoads and Dr. Pepper. The article was based on the study of 123 cases of a severe form of bilious fever with six deaths which occurred in the service of Dr. Meigs at the Pennsylvania Hospital during the summer of 1865, while Dr. Pepper and Dr. Rhoads were resident physicians. All the details of the study were made by Dr. Pepper and Dr. Rhoads, and involved an enormous amount of microscopical investigation.

" Among the more important subjects treated in this earlier part of his career were 'Phosphorus Poisoning,' *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in 1869; 'Variola,' *ibid.*, 1869; 'Tracheotomy in Chronic Laryngitis,' *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1870; 'Abdominal Tumors,' *ibid.*, 1870; 'Trephining in Cerebral Disease,' *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1871; 'Progressive Muscular Sclerosis, or, Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis,' *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1871; 'Local Treatment of Tuberculous Cavities in the Lungs,' *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1874; 'Operative and Treatment of Pleural Effusions,' *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1874; 'Progressive Pernicious Anæmia' *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1875; 'Addison's Disease and Its Relations to Anæmatoses,' *ibid.*, 1877; 'Appendicitis,' *Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania*, 1876. The papers on 'Progressive Pernicious Anæmia,' and 'Addison's Disease' were exhaustive and up to date of publication.

In the former he suggested the name of 'Anæmatosis,' which has been acknowledged by Hermann Eichhorst and Thomas Clifford Albutt. The paper on 'Appendicitis' was also a valuable one, his experience having been large and his studies among the first important contributions to the subject.

"Among his more recent papers was a contribution to the 'Climatological Study of Phthisis in Pennsylvania,' read before the Climatological Association at its third annual session in 1886. It was a methodical and exhaustive investigation into the territorial distribution of consumption in the State of Pennsylvania, and of its causes, illustrated by elaborate maps showing the peculiarities of soil and climate of each county, and must be the basis of all future investigations into the same subject in the State of Pennsylvania.

"Of his larger works, his edition of the late Dr. John Forsythe Meigs' book on *Diseases of Children*, published in 1870, came first. The book was largely rewritten by him and much enlarged, so that it was properly renamed, *Meigs and Pepper on Diseases of Children*. It was for years the standard text-book on this subject in this country, and was highly esteemed in England. *A System of Medicine by American Authors*, 1885-6, a treatise in five large octavo volumes, was edited by Dr. Pepper. He did not personally contribute many articles, but two of the most important, that on 'Catarrhal Pneumonia' and that on 'Relapsing Fever,' were written by him and will come to be regarded among medical classics. He had unusual opportunities for the study of relapsing fever in the epidemic which prevailed in Philadelphia in 1879, and his paper is perhaps the most valuable ever written on the subject by an American. 'Pepper's System,' as it is called, became at once the recognized authority in all diseases prevalent in this country and many thousand copies were sold in a very short time. Its success was also largely due to the signal ability shown in the selection of collaborators. No similar work published in this country included so brilliant an array of authors. Every one was anxious to enlist under his banner and no one declined.

His latest work was a *Text-book of Medicine*, by different authors. It consisted of two large octavo volumes, was published in 1893-1894, and had a large sale among students and physicians.

“ Dr. Pepper’s addresses, of which he made many on medical subjects, were always happy and among the most effective of his efforts. I well remember the impression made by one of the earliest of these, the ‘ Address in Medicine,’ before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society at its meeting in Pottsville in 1875, when he was but thirty years old. Full of practical information, clearly and impressively read, it was the most refreshing event of the meeting. The older members of the Society were enthusiastic over it, and it won him many admirers.

“ His two addresses, ‘ Higher Medical Education the True Interest of the Public and of the Profession,’ read before the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, were admirable examples of his power in this direction. The first was delivered October 1, 1877, on the occasion of the change of curriculum from two to three years, and the second sixteen years later, on October 2, 1893, at the inauguration of the four-year course of medical study. They abound in important and interesting information, including statistical data of great value, attractively and forcibly presented.

“ To be eloquent on subjects connected with medicine is very difficult, well-nigh impossible, and yet in his presidential address before the first Pan-American Medical Congress, in Washington, September, 1893, Dr. Pepper held in rapt attention a large and promiscuous audience. Its subject was ‘ The State of this Continent and its Aboriginal Inhabitants at the time of its discovery by Columbus, and the obstacles which opposed him and the great men who completed his work,’ together with ‘ The state of Medical Science in Europe at the time of the discovery and the spirit which controlled its subsequent course.’ Like the two University addresses alluded to, it abounds in valuable information involving laborious historical research gathered

and collated at a time when he was excessively busy. It excited the enthusiastic admiration of the representatives from British and Spanish America, and from South America and Mexico, which was reflected in the reception given to him in the city of Mexico at the second triennial meeting of this Congress in 1896, and in the memorial meeting held in the city of Mexico since his death. The Pan-American Congress itself is a permanent monument of his ability as an organizer. At its inception he had few sympathizers, but like all else he undertook he made the Washington meeting a magnificent success, and the two splendid volumes of nearly 1200 pages each, which contain the transactions published in English and Spanish, abundantly attest it. They include a vast amount of information bearing on medicine from all parts of North and South America, which could in no other way have been accumulated. He was ably seconded in the organization of the Congress by Dr. Charles A. Reed, of Cincinnati, the Secretary General.

“ Dr. Pepper took a warm interest in the medical societies of the city and country. As has been the case with so many of the medical men of Philadelphia, who obtained distinction, the Pathological Society was the arena in which he first availed himself of opportunity. He became a member in 1865, and was for a long time the most energetic and active of its members. The *Transactions* abound in reports of specimens presented by him, eighty-four in all, in a comparatively short time, and in remarks made by him on specimens exhibited by others. He was made Vice-President in 1870, and President from 1873 to 1876. He became a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1871, and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1875, and in the early part of his career was a frequent contributor to their *Proceedings*. His proposition for membership to the County Medical Society was signed by Drs. Alfred Stillé, Augustus H. Fish and Charles S. Boker. The first is still living. The last two preceded Dr. Pepper in death. He was one of the founders of the Obstetrical Society of

Philadelphia in 1869. He was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the American Medical Association when the latter met in Philadelphia, in 1876. At the annual meeting of this Association, held at Newport, R. I., in June, 1888, he read an impressive sketch of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and became thus the instrument of numerous subscriptions made on the spot to the Rush Monument Fund. He was a member of the American Neurological and Climatological Societies, and one of the founders (1886) of the Association of American Physicians, a society then limited to one hundred of the physicians of the United States and Canada, and was its President in 1891.

“Another one of the numerous monuments to his ability as an organizer is the Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Although he was not the originator of this association—this distinction resting with the late Dr. Claudius Mastin, of Mobile, Ala., Dr. Pepper was chairman of the first Executive Committee, and skillfully guided this body to a successful organization of the Congress, and he made an able address at the opening meeting in Washington, September 18, 1889.

“Dr. Pepper was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1867, and immediately took an active interest in its proceedings. His most important papers were ‘Trephining in Cerebral Disease,’ read May 18, 1870; ‘The Internal Use of Nitrate of Silver,’ read May 7, 1877, and ‘Addison’s Disease,’ read January 7, 1886. In addition to these papers, his remarks on the communications of other Fellows were always full of valuable information gained from his reading and rapidly growing experience. Thus succeeding a paper read by Dr. J. Ewing Mears, June 2, 1875, ‘On Encysted Dropsy of the Peritoneum,’ although Dr. Pepper had been only eleven years in practice, he cited three cases of the rare condition of encysted dropsy of the abdomen which had occurred in his practice. And thus it was with every subject which came up when he happened to be present. In consequence of the exacting demands on his time by the

numerous and important interests in which he was concerned of late years, he was compelled, much to his personal regret, to neglect the meetings of the College, but he always took a warm interest and I know looked forward to the time when, freed of some of his responsibilities, he might again contribute to its proceedings and take a hand in its management. It was through his instrumentality chiefly that, a number of years ago, about 1870, the College for a time increased its meetings to two a month, with the idea that one meeting should be devoted to scientific matters only, and the other to business. At that day, however, the number of Fellows was much smaller and there was much less activity among them, so that the semi-monthly meetings could not be maintained. Quite recently when it appeared to some of us that the time had come for the formation of a section in medicine for the purpose of stimulating this department, Dr. Pepper attended the meeting for organization, in January, 1897, though he was at the time overwhelmed with work, and had not for a long time attended a similar meeting. This was the last meeting of a Medical Society he ever attended.

“ For several years prior to 1898, Philadelphia was without a first-class weekly medical journal. Dr. Pepper, always alive to the interests of Philadelphia in all directions, felt that this was a serious drawback to the position the city had always held in medical affairs, and decided that it must not continue. Early in the fall of 1897, he began to organize a company for the purpose of establishing such a journal, and, with his usual sagacity, he sought to interest not a single school of medicine only, but all the schools in Philadelphia, as well as the profession at large. But more than this, he did what had never been done before. He succeeded in interesting prominent business men other than publishers of medical books, including those of large experience in the management of successful newspapers. By the 1st of October, 1897, the arrangements were completed, a Board of Trustees organized, and Dr. George M. Gould appointed editor, with an Executive Committee representing all inter-

ests, to aid him. On Saturday, January 1, 1898, appeared the first number of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, which has already established itself in the front rank of the medical journals of the world, and adds another to the many results of Dr. Pepper's public spirit and energy.

"Dr. Pepper was an easy, clear and forcible writer as he was a speaker. He had excellent command of the resources of the language and was never at a loss for appropriate and well-chosen words to express himself. He was at all times too busy a man to devote time to the evolution of ornately expressed thought or sentiment, but what he wrote was always interesting and neatly expressed. It is really necessary to go back to some of his earlier writings to appreciate the possibilities of his style in this direction. In the memoir of his dear friend, Edward Rhoads, read before the College of Physicians, February 7, 1871, will be found a sentiment which is as appropriate to this occasion as it was on that of the loving tribute to his friend. It is as follows :

" 'The wheels of human life and action revolve ceaselessly, and place a rapidly increasing distance between us and any passing event. Each day's cares and activity throng the mind, and dim the images of the past that memory seeks to cherish, until the joy or sorrow that for the time filled the whole life seems in but a few months only the shadowy phantom of some far-distant experience.

" 'It is true, moreover, that in a life so full and overfull of thought and action as that of the present day, there is but little leisure left to devote to the contemplation of the future, and far less to spend in reflection on the past. Whatever the past has made us, we are ; whatever it has given to us, we hold and strive to make the means of securing more and more ; but of what it has taken from us, we rarely think, but turn impatiently from the sorrowful reminiscences which sometimes stir in the depths of our being, muttering, "Let the dead past bury its dead." To a great extent this is needful, if we are to advance in our work actively and hopefully. But do we not often carry this too far, and in struggling

manfully against the depression and despondency which follow a great grief, often end in not only throwing off these, but also in forgetting and losing much of the sweetness and usefulness which might always remain with us?"

"That with his talents, his education, his opportunities and his energy, Dr. Pepper should have accomplished all he did as a physician, a teacher of medicine and medical writer is not strange. Others have perhaps done as much. But that he should have accomplished thus much and as much more as he did in the thirty-five short years of his active life is truly marvelous. The measure of what he accomplished outside the part allotted me to consider will appear from others before the evening has closed, but I may be permitted to sum up by saying that what he accomplished made him easily what he was at the date of his too early death—*Philadelphia's first and foremost citizen.*"

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE WISTAR INSTITUTE, BY GEN.
ISAAC J. WISTAR.

"I have been honored by the invitation to contribute a few words on this occasion, regarding the connection and labor of Dr. William Pepper, in respect of the institution of which he was the first President, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. That institution, although it exists in independent or separate corporate form, is nevertheless inseparably connected, as it has always been, with the University, to which its permanent future control has been, for reasons of mutual advantage, assured. But notwithstanding the limited time at my disposal, I do not find it easy to assign its proper value to the work of Dr. Pepper in this connection, without premising a brief sketch of the Institute prior to its incorporation and existing organization.

"Caspar Wistar, whose name has been borne for nearly a century by that Institute, was born in Philadelphia in 1761, became professor of Anatomy in this University in 1808, and died in the year 1818. Though graduated in 1782 from this

University, he continued during several years to pursue his postgraduate studies in Edinburgh and London. In both places he obtained considerable reputation as an anatomist and naturalist, and continued during his life to correspond with Cuvier, Sömmering and other European scholars distinguished in those branches of learning. In London, Dr. John Hunter was still living and had filled his house with preparations of normal and abnormal anatomy, to the collection of which he had devoted his life and the entire earnings of his large practice. That collection was the completest of its kind then existing, though it was not till after the death of Hunter, and until his collection had come into the custody of the London College of Surgeons and received certain pecuniary assistance from the government, that it became the great museum it now is, the most synoptical and complete in the world, as it has appeared to me after careful examination of the principal European museums of similar character. I may add that the Hunterian museum has recently received a bequest equivalent to about a million dollars of our money, which, with previous contributions and endowments, renders it the strongest and best endowed anatomical museum now existing, if we except those which are directly supported by their respective governments.

“ Dr. Wistar, having been much impressed by the practical value of Hunter’s collection, as well as by the absence of any such facilities in America, commenced a similar collection immediately on taking the Philadelphia Chair of Anatomy, and from that time till his death devoted much of his time and a considerable part of his fortune to that object. His collection, which at the time of his death already had a large pecuniary as well as scientific value, was presented by his widow to the University. Dr. William E. Horner, who had been an assistant and colleague of Wistar, and ultimately succeeded to his professorial chair, continued during his life to give a competent and judicious care to the growing museum, which was also fostered and increased from time to time by many distinguished men of the medical profession.

It was also to the learning and skill of Dr. Joseph Leidy, during his long term in the same chair, that the museum is perhaps more indebted than to any other one person after the founder. The collection, already grown to large proportions, was in 1888 seriously injured by an accidental fire which destroyed the roof over it, damaged many preparations, especially those in wax, and would probably have destroyed the whole, but for the zeal and devotion of the faculty and students, some of whom were considerably injured in removing the specimens. It became evident to all, that it was useless to consume the efforts of earnest lives, and years of time, in accumulating a peculiar collection, only susceptible of slow growth and still slower replacement, unless its future safety from such ordinary accidents could be reasonably assured. But the museum, though rich in specimens, and generously fostered by three generations of the medical profession, was poor in pecuniary resources, so poor that in 1890 it had great difficulty in obtaining by subscription a small sum to support the curator and renew the antiquated catalogue.

"These circumstances having attracted the solicitude of friends of the University, of which Dr. William Pepper was then provost, as well as a professor in the medical faculty, certain questions like the following were proposed to him: What was the real value of the collection to the University and its medical education? Was the faculty and the profession sufficiently interested to keep it up if moderately assisted? To what lines of progress should its friends best address themselves? How far should the museum be combined with the instruction given to undergraduates or others? and finally, Should a safe building be obtained for it, upon what amount of secure annual income could it gradually advance to completeness as a museum, while discharging the other functions properly pertaining to it?

"To these and similar questions Dr. Pepper at once addressed himself with minuteness and care. He communicated with many competent persons at home and abroad, and soon arrived at such favorable conclusions, and main-

tained them with such conviction, that the project was effectively taken up. An incorporation was obtained in 1892, under a State charter, such elective rights being confirmed to the University as assured its permanent control within defined limits. The University contributed the collection and a liberal area of land for a building. A fireproof building was constructed and suitably furnished, and a sufficient endowment was vested in trustees to secure its future usefulness and progress. Perhaps the most important of those arrangements was the determination of the lines of work to be pursued, with the proper scope and functions of the Institute, and the selection of competent men to inaugurate and keep it on its designed course. In these important preliminaries Dr. Pepper was active and indispensable. With his large and ardent nature, his natural tendency was to attempt largely ; to diffuse and attenuate effort, rather than to concentrate for more moderate though surer results. But no one ever conducted discussion or appreciated argument with more readiness and amiability, and his generous breadth of view served well to protect the undertaking from limitations too narrow for future eventualities. Thus the foundations at length laid with his assistance were, as all now see, broad but safe. The eminent anatomists whom he selected for director and assistant, have brought abundant knowledge and experience to their task, and have matured views which seem salutary and promising to all concerned. The success which he and they have attained during the few years of his presidency attests the minute care of small details, no less than the wealth of foresight that is especially necessary in a large experimental undertaking which, however useful it may prove in its annual progress, can scarcely be expected to reach its culmination and perfection except in a more or less distant future.

“ These are some features of the indispensable usefulness of William Pepper to that institution in the early days of its revival. They have been broadly and briefly sketched in accordance with the short time allotted. He has left us at a

period of his life and labors which may be considered early and untimely ; but like all other interests he cared for, which had sufficiently matured, he has left the Institute soundly based, intelligently directed and rapidly advancing on well-considered lines of action. The present distinguished Provost of the University has accepted succession in the presidency, and in his able and experienced hands, its continued success need not be considered doubtful.

“ But in thus losing forever our beloved coadjutor, president and friend, under what conventional expressions can be concealed the affections rudely severed, the copartnership in public labors sundered, the joint plans and projects broken and destroyed ? Chill and cold indeed seems the best philosophy that can be summoned for alleviation. Nevertheless we are not to forget that the march of nature is ever onward, and she has never changed her steps for any human grief. Disruption, change, death and reconstruction is the invariable order in which her work is done. If there be any more universal characteristic than another of all matter dead and living, it is its continual movement, its unceasing tendency to change. The fiery materials of our planet had no sooner acquired superficial consistency than modifications began in every part, that have never since been suspended for a moment. They began before terrestrial life existed, and under prevailing laws will survive it all. Constant changes of internal and external temperature have produced unceasing variations in relative land and water levels, in air and water currents, in climate, and the life which it encourages or permits. Agassiz found marks of massive ice action in tropical rocks, and Arctic explorers tell of thick beds of fossil vegetation in the now desolate regions of the pole. With the inorganic material of life, life itself has advanced from the unicellular and structureless protozoans to the comparatively recent but magnificent cranial development of man, and there is no reason to suppose that such development has ceased or will ever cease, except with the termination of all life. But for reasons that we cannot penetrate, it has been so ordained

that this perpetual and universal movement, in order to become constructive, must first be eminently destructive. When we consider the ultimate constituents of the food of vegetables and animals, and the methods by which they are appropriated and prepared for use, we cannot avoid the conclusion that while every individual life must end, all physical life is founded upon death, that it is only from death that life arises, that it is by the death of something that every creature, sentient and insentient, must live. Thus, if there can be no death without previous life, it is equally true there can be no life without antecedent death. Both are inseparable phenomena of that endless procession of conscious matter which moves forever across the face of time, and always toward higher specialization. Whether nature's methods be atomic or molecular, chemical or mechanical, is of little consequence to any single generation. To our ephemeral apprehension her operations seem of extreme slowness, but they are continuous and incessant. Even in the far-off solitudes of the universe, the stars and suns of illimitable space perish one by one and are lost to us as light-giving bodies. But they are as constantly replaced by new aggregations, so that to the unlearned or careless eye the general aspect even of remotest space remains apparently the same.

“ If we descend from the measureless spaces of the universe to our own minute affairs, so the stars of our lives, the friends whom we have loved and leaned upon, depart and go hence, one by one. Despondency is too apt to follow such accumulating losses. We feel that our walk hereafter must be more solitary, that our affections are irreparably severed, our enthusiasms broken, our ambitions worthless, our projects abandoned. Yet if we are to retain any part in useful life we must resist such weakness. Even in our distress we must turn to nature, who restores more than she destroys—and contemplate the marvelous sequence with which her destructions are followed by reconstructions, death by new life, privation, struggle and apparent disaster, by more glorious progress and advance. From her continual and unceasing

processes we shall learn, that in her progress to perfection, we at least can specify no one thing that is more essential than death. From the imposing range of snow-capped mountains that regulates the climate and productions of a continent, down to a single individual life, all things have their uses and outlast them, to be replaced by new instrumentalities still better adapted to her triumphant march. We shall realize that every generation and every moment brings forth new individuals, new affections, profounder knowledge; that new backs are born for every burden, and, above all, that those reparatory processes—however painful to individuals—will go on ceaselessly throughout the future, constantly leading our posterity to new knowledge on higher planes, till long after the current generations shall have been returned to dust.

“Here in this great seat of learning—if anywhere—we may confidently look for—and perhaps gain from each other—that courage and intelligence which shall know how to yield with cheerful readiness to the common lot, content for ourselves and those we have loved, if during the brief space accorded to each, our lives have been used for the best advantage of our kind, as was that of our departed friend, William Pepper.”

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY MR. DANIEL BAUGH.

“Nearly eleven years ago, in the early months of 1888, a few miscellaneous antiquities, given to the University by a few individuals, were gathered together in a room of this College building.

“These, including a few casts and squeezes of Babylonian inscriptions, a number of Palmyrene tombstones, and some pieces of Etruscan and Roman pottery, formed the beginning of the University Museum.

“Almost simultaneously with this modest effort, Dr. Pepper, then provost, heard that a small number of scholarly

men were organizing a scientific expedition to southern Babylonia. With his usual acumen he sought to bring this project within the patronage of the University. A connection of mutual advantage was established a year or two later by which the site of ancient Nippur was exhumed under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania; and, in due time, rich results found their way into its possession.

“ In 1889 Provost Pepper established the Museum of Archæology and Palæontology in the upper rooms of the Library Building, then just completed—where a very small portion of the collections since acquired is still displayed awaiting its installation in the new Museum of Science and Art now approaching completion.

“ Concurrent with the establishment of the Museum, an Archæological Association was formed for the purpose of providing funds and, in other ways, of promoting scientific exploration in coöperation with the Museum. Archæological research and the publication of results were thus provided for by an organized effort which promised a comprehensive range of investigation.

“ The work progressed rapidly. A number of earnest men and women, convinced by his own earnestness of the value of these undertakings, rallied around them, and once success was assured, Dr. Pepper, in 1891, created the Department of Archæology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania.

“ Since that date new sections have gradually been added. Expeditions have been sent to Peru, to Florida, to the Arctic region, and excavations have been continued upon the Euphrates and carried on in the Etruscan field—whilst, in coöperation with other organized bodies of Europe and America, collections have been secured from excavations conducted in Egypt and in Central America.

“ When, after tendering his resignation as Provost of the University, Dr. Pepper, in 1894, accepted the presidency of its Department of Archæology, the peculiar qualities of his genius shone forth more brilliantly, perhaps, than they did in any other undertaking.

“ Although a scholar by training and a leader by nature, he was then entering upon a new and special scientific field, for which nothing in his previous experience had prepared him. He was dealing with new men, new ideas, new results. Yet in an incredibly short time his masterful mind grasped the practical details of the contemporary development and of the methods of archæological research, sufficiently to enable him, not only to guide the multiple ventures of the department through the shoals of national and international connections, but to plan extensive and original departures in museum management.

“ Thus equipped, he mapped out a broad policy of coöperation with other institutions, and, as a beginning, established special working relations with Harvard, the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington, as well as with the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Egypt Research Account in England.

“ His acceptance of the presidency of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Archæological Institute of America, as well as his founding the American Exploration Society, of which he was also the first President, were intended to link and to lastingly cement the local interests of the Department with the general archæological interests of the country at large ; and, in this city, he strove to draw into the closest possible relation the Museum of Science and Art and the Philadelphia Museums.

“ He ever held in view the importance of preventing the possibility of antagonisms from arising among kindred interests, and systematically aimed at a concentration of effort. With extraordinary discernment he peered into the future and foresaw a time when the museums of the country might, to their mutual advantage, enter into an alliance, and when, by working in closer coöperation, they might offer a better service at a minimum cost to the public by lessening the existing tendency to a duplication of effort.

“ Thus it was that this eminent physician, burdened with an exacting daily practice, this distinguished author of

important medical works, this public-spirited citizen who was always found in the lead of every progressive movement having for its object the promotion of public education, of public health and of public prosperity, was rapidly finding his place among the advanced thinkers on the subject of museum policy, and had he lived, he must soon have been recognized as one of our leading museum men. In no part of Dr. Pepper's brilliant career can we find a more remarkable illustration of his genius. In the four brief years of his administration he not only set the stamp of his great personality upon the scientific conduct of the work, but he obtained from the city the land necessary to carry out his museum schemes, and he raised over a half million dollars for their support. And this he did whilst carrying the burden of the many public responsibilities, the splendid representation of which here to-night testifies to his almost universal grasp of human acquirements—as well as to the unlimited scope of his public usefulness.

“ His life will ever mark an era in this community, for it was an inspiration to others; and he made disciples, to whom he taught his doctrine of the insignificance of private comfort and of individual pleasure when weighed in the scales against public duty.

“ ‘ You and I must pass away,’ he repeatedly said, ‘ but these things will last.’

“ Although to some of these followers he bequeathed his ideas, this great citizen—our greatest citizen since the days of Franklin—took away with him to the grave the magnetism of his own personality, and the hopeful cheerfulness with which his untiring energy met every obstacle, and aroused in others the courage necessary to overcome difficulties. The nerve, nay, the heroism, with which to the last, in the face of physical pain and of fast-approaching death, he carried his self-imposed burdens to a point where others, less powerful than he, could lift and carry them, was an object lesson which none of us can forget.

“ This he did deliberately, in spite of the warnings of his

associates and of the prayers of his friends. Indeed, what need was there of warnings to this great physician who almost daily weighed himself and carefully watched the terrible symptoms of coming dissolution—not that he might take care of himself, mark you, but that he might hasten and accomplish his task before death could overtake him! And with each stern warning, received from his own trained judgment, that his life's sands were running low, he redoubled his exertions—almost in despair because something must be left undone and because the burden must fall heavily upon those who had understood and helped him, and who now must forge on alone. 'If it costs me my life, I must see this thing through,' he would often say during the last few months of his short career, and this was said calmly, with his hand on his pulse, when death was written upon every line of his face.

"The Museum of Science and Art connected with this University was the last creation of Dr. Pepper's genius—and it was upon its welfare that he, at the time of his death, bestowed his greatest solicitude. He died on July 28, and only twenty days before that event he sought, by a formal expression, to practically soften the blow which his possible loss must inflict upon the Institution. This last thought of the dying man must ever remain a precious memory to his colleagues and to the Institution which already owes him so much.

"To-night we are assembled to do him honor, here, upon this ground which he loved so well and under the auspices of this University—his alma mater—to which he dedicated and gave the best of his life.

"We miss his thoughtful, patient face; but his spirit, his highest purpose, his living thought are still with us. They form the immortal part of his personality, and are not only embodied in the many buildings erected and in the many institutions established under his guidance, but in the hearts of those to whom he taught the great lesson of citizenship—to give, to trust, to bear; cheerful liberality, faith in the future, and the patience to work and to wait."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE GENERAL ALUMNI SOCIETY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY HAMPTON L.
CARSON, ESQ.

"It is my privilege to speak at this memorial meeting in behalf of the General Alumni Association. I do so with zeal and interest, because between the family of Dr. Pepper and my own there has long existed a close and cordial relation. Nearly forty years ago his father was my father's colleague in the Faculty of Medicine; at the present time his nephew and myself are colleagues in the Faculty of Law, another nephew is a student in my office, and I can entertain no more pleasing hope than that his sons and mine may at some future time be associated as fellow-laborers in some field of useful exertion.

"Wendell Phillips once said: 'We are sometimes so near an object that we cannot see it. I could place you so near the City Hall to-night that you would not know whether you were looking at a ton of granite or a wall of a large building. So it is with a fact. The men who stand the nearest to it are often the last to recognize either its breadth or its meaning.' I may add to this remark by saying, so it is with a great man. So long as he is alive and brushing against us, we are unable to truly estimate the value of his services, or to compute with accuracy the sum total of his energies. Our loss is so recent that perhaps it is even now too soon to appraise the character of Dr. Pepper. When Horace Binney saw Washington and Franklin on the State House pavement, I doubt if he knew, as he did fifty years later, how great and admirable they were. I believe that the next generation will perceive more clearly than ours how far above the great mass of his contemporaries Dr. Pepper stood in the varied relations of physician, teacher, author, educator and citizen.

"The first feature which strikes us is his versatility. This was extraordinary. While great in medicine, he was greater still in other fields. In speech, in the discussion of public affairs, in contact with men, he was powerful, persistent, wary

and skillful. He resembled his predecessor, Benjamin Rush, who, while laying the foundations of the greatest of American medical schools and winning professional renown, served as a member of the Continental Congress, and is enrolled among the world's immortals; but, unlike Rush, he never held or sought public office, but yet toiled ceaselessly for the public good. He was magnetic, but, his special form of magnetism was intellectual rather than sympathetic. Although kind-hearted, he was not emotional, and hence did not conquer by that subtle attraction between individuals which gives birth to blind devotion, but he swayed men by his intellectual energy, which overcame prejudice and coerced submission, a force far more potential in results, because guarded against sudden bursts of destructive impulse, and controlled by that element of calculation and business sagacity which foresees difficulty and provides against defeat. He was a man of high public aims. His whole career is a process of creation and ascension in public affairs. He stepped from the position of simple practitioner to the higher one of text-writer and professor, and from a subordinate place in a single department he rose to be the head of a great institution of learning, and when, after eleven years of incessant combat, he laid aside his battered but unpierced armor, he entered still wider fields and enlarged the scope of his labor and broadened his ever-expanding view of the needs and aspirations of the people. From the interests of a single university, he ascended to the idea of educating, first, the nation, and, subsequently, widely scattered races in the boundless field of commerce, in all those channels from which art, science, philosophy, manufactures, material growth, individual prosperity and national greatness must spring. He was a constructor of policies of far-reaching grasp. He developed interests which lay beyond or beside the knowledge and control of the ordinary man. His intellect was always awake and aggressive. If plans were brought to him for consideration, he saw at a glance their possibilities for usefulness and with unerring analysis reduced them to detail, and then, with that which

was the supreme gift of his genius, concentrated his enormous energy upon the necessary point and swept to victory by the power, persistency and directness of his attack. In this he resembled the greatest of military leaders or those heads of vast business enterprises where organization and executive talent are combined to command success. He understood men and methods. He planned well, he counseled well, he wrote well, he spoke well, he argued well, he persuaded well—and all these he did so persistently, never swerving from his purpose, that he succeeded brilliantly. We have all seen him accomplish wonderful results. He was as many-sided a man as has come to the front in the last sixty years. No other man of his native city was so much of a success in so many fields of labor. As a professional man he is a remarkable illustration of business enterprise, for no other man of the same relative professional or business prominence has ever been interested in the same degree or in the same way in public affairs. His career was a constant source of surprise, for the calling of a physician is not of a kind to awaken and start the mind in the direction of commerce, business or public interests. It would be far less surprising for a successful merchant or manufacturer or financier or lawyer to compass such ends. But the liberality of his education gave a broad base to his powers and his sympathies were free from those narrow and contracted views which cripple the usefulness of many a man of great mental vigor and great power for good through the lack of early mental training.

“In his comprehensive citizenship, in his intense concentration of energy, in his rapid power of absorption, in his eagle glance, in his power to persuade and to control, we recognize, now that he is lost to us, one of the master spirits of our progressive age. He secured the wisest and best use of all his powers in professional and civil life, but alas, by the very intensity of his action, he glided too rapidly down the stream which no human effort can ascend. He who has fashioned great ideas into practical relations with the conditions of human existence has exercised the higher attributes

of human reason and is to be counted among the benefactors of his race.

“He dreamed of a new Philadelphia. It was not the historic city which most he loved—it was the city of the future—and who can doubt, who has read his address on Franklin, that there was in his character many of the qualities which belonged to the most practical and far-seeing of Americans? He dreamed of a city greater than any which Penn had planned, with nobler charities and vaster public works than Franklin had fancied—a city richer in hospitals, in schools, in institutions of learning, in libraries, in art, in commerce and in public works, of which the Free Library, the Commercial Museums, the University and a pure water supply were but expressions, a city uniting in the aggregate all that was powerful and instructive in spiritual or material life—a city which should propel by the powerful throbbing of its heart to the extremities of the Republic the life-blood of true national greatness. He surveyed the magnificent achievements of the past; he studied the inexhaustible resources of the present, needing but free avenues to make them serviceable to man, and a wave of enthusiasm as of a mighty river rushing to the sea swept over him as the vision of an imperial future opened to his gaze. No sullenness, no selfishness, no self-seeking restrained him or bound his powers in irons. Into the comprehensive schemes of far-sighted men he entered with the ease of one accustomed to plans of magnitude, impatient and intent. Burning with a peculiar ardor all his own, he drove the powers of his mind as he drove his horses through the streets, swifter in movement than other men, always an arrow’s flight in advance, and controlled by the dominant thoughts which ruled him and made him restless of delay. On the Mayor, on Councils, on private citizens, nay, on Presidents and their Cabinets and Congresses he cast his spell, converting that which was local into that which was national and might become international. Thus he toiled by day and far into the night, and often greeted with sleepless eyes the rising sun. To-morrow and to-morrow

and to-morrow became with him to-day, to-day, to-day. No fog or darkness obscured his purpose, no chill of ambition froze his heart, no palsy of politics struck down his arm, no fatigue impeded his pen, no multiplicity of pursuits enfeebled his voice; late and early, early and late he toiled, until the whole man, mind and body, became a rotary engine driving innumerable belts and shafts until all about him moved.

“When I view Dr. Pepper straining himself with almost superhuman strength to roll back the obstacles which ignorance, indifference, sloth and prejudice placed in his path until his heart burst in the effort and he dropped on the scene of his toil, I think of young Theseus tugging at the rock which covered the sword of victory, and I see through the cracked earth the golden-hilted weapon and the sandals with which we may follow in his footsteps and conquer in our turn. May I not, in the name of our fourteen thousand alumni, to whose consolidation in one general association Dr. Pepper gave so generously of his time and means, breathe the prayer that some portion of his indomitable spirit may inspire our labors, and that we, as citizens, as we traverse our ample territory and behold our enjoyment of all civil and religious blessings, our busy factories and productive industries, our fair seat of learning, crowning our thriving capital, our free, happy and prosperous people, our noble waters where our city sits enthroned, may be quickened anew in our efforts for her welfare, and that, as we press forward to the goal, an escape from great perils may be found for her, and for all of us in the future, as it has been in the past.”

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY, BY THE HON. FREDERICK FRALEY.

“It is fitting that the American Philosophical Society should participate in services that shall record the character, work and worth of Dr. William Pepper. The members of the medical profession have always occupied prominent places on its roll; and the President of the ancient Philosophical

Society, organized by Benjamin Franklin, in 1743, was Dr. Thomas Bond, Dr. Franklin declaring that he, himself, could be of more use to the Society as its Secretary.

"When our Society was established under its present name in 1769, by the fusion of the two older bodies, Dr. Franklin was chosen its President, and the list of members then associated bears the names of prominent physicians.

"Under the Constitution of 1769, five Committees were provided for, under which the 'Promoting of Useful Knowledge' was made the work of the Society; and the second of these Committees was to labor for medicine and anatomy.

"Let us see how this has been for the last century. Dr. Franklin died in 1790, being succeeded by David Rittenhouse; Dr. Caspar Wistar, who had been elected to membership in 1787, became one of the Vice-Presidents in 1795, continuing to hold that office until 1815, when he was chosen President, as the successor of Thomas Jefferson.

"Thirteen Presidents have served since the death of Dr. Franklin, and of these, five, namely, Drs. Caspar Wistar, Nathaniel Chapman, Robert M. Patterson, Franklin Bache and George B. Wood have worthily represented the medical profession.

"I may now pay my tribute of affection and respect to Dr. William Pepper. His grandfather and my father were attached friends for many years, and I numbered among my valued friends his father, also a member of the Philosophical Society, who died in 1864, holding the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University, the same high office which was filled by the distinguished man whose death we are now mourning. Therefore, knowing William Pepper from his youth to the day of his death, I had abundant opportunity for learning how amply he was endowed for organizing and successfully prosecuting the objects outside of the profession, to which he devoted so much successful and persistent labor. How truthful were the words Provost Harrison has said of Dr. Pepper, that 'at fifty-six he has lived his fourscore years.'

"Elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in July, 1870, he always held himself ready to fulfil any appointment confided to him, and in 1896 he was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents.

"He worked faithfully during the day, and when the night came was fully entitled to rest from his labors."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS OF
PHILADELPHIA, BY PROF. WILLIAM P. WILSON, PH.D.

"Dr. Pepper was a man of great diversity of character and rare attainments. He lived and was active to the extreme in two different ways.

"The one was his professional life, which grew out of the training which he gave himself and the profession which he had chosen. It included his routine medical practice, his daily visits to the University Hospital, where he was watched for and waited for by many patients, his consultations arranged for him by many physicians, and his regular lectures and teaching to the medical students in the University, with frequent addresses before medical societies and the preparation of articles and books in the special lines in which he was interested.

"These activities formed the natural occupation and business of his life, and for an ordinary mortal would have filled it so full that nothing else could have come in to it. For him, however, these were all matters of course to be rapidly and well done.

"But after all this came what I believe to have been for him the more pleasurable part of his work. It was the efforts and time which he gave to the public in many important directions. It was a second and distinct sphere of action which constituted the bulk of his efforts.

"It is not my province here to speak of the value of his work to the educational interests of this city and the country in the building of a great University, or of his advisory character in looking after the sanitation, water-supply and

health of this great city, or of the magnificent enterprise and foresight which developed the finest free-library system on this continent, but to confine myself to his relations, interests and labors in connection with the Philadelphia Museums.

"It has been a matter of wonderment to many people of Philadelphia why Dr. Pepper should have developed such a deep and lasting interest in the establishment of the Commercial Museum. The philosophical reasons why he became interested in this institution may be easily traced by carefully reviewing some of his leading tendencies of thought, looking over the various lines of work which he has accomplished, and then examining the real character of the institutions which he was fostering.

"Dr. Pepper was one of the foremost men of the country in planning schemes for public welfare and public education. His earnestness and enthusiasm in this direction were exemplified and took shape in building up the numerous departments of the University of Pennsylvania into the harmonious working organization of the great institution it now represents.

"One of the grandest thoughts which he labored to realize was the centralizing of all educational institutions, the bringing together about the University the learned societies, the libraries and professional schools, thus forming a great centre, where you could, if interested in a given line, find all kindred and allied institutions near you. He would have been glad to see the art and industrial schools, the different libraries, the academies, the institutes, the learned societies of all kinds brought near together, all of them having something in common, all of them designed to educate the individual, so that when you sought one for instruction, you could follow it out in the other adjacent institutions which might be touched by your inquiry, with the great saving of time and labor which such aggregation would give.

"The great zeal with which Dr. Pepper supported these ideas for the good of the public was not in the slightest degree an expression founded on personal interest. It had

the broadest idea possible of public welfare and public good. This conception was a grand one, and will, half a century later, find its fulfillment in many directions in this and other cities. In discovering just why Dr. Pepper became so deeply interested in the Philadelphia Museums, we must not overlook the fact that he was already engaged in the establishment of a great archæological and ethnological museum. He had conceived the idea of bringing together, under one roof, the materials which should show the development and progress of man from the remotest period to the present time. He desired to found and develop an institution which should show the history, development and environment of man.

“ Just as this was beginning to be realized and to take shape in substantial collections and buildings, there came the possibility of a rapid development of museum work along other but nearly related lines. The vast and varied amount of material secured from Chicago at the close of its Exposition was just coming into the city. This led to the conception of the establishment of a great group of museums, which should be centrally located near the University. The Archæological and Ethnological Museum could be one of such group. They could be established in, and surrounded by, a beautiful park for the public good. They should be so broad and far-reaching in their scope as to go beyond the past and present history of man and his conditions, and take in all animal and plant life, all the activities in which he is at present engaged, such as commerce and economics, a complete representation of all his educational attainments up to the present time, exemplified in pedagogy, as well as in all other interests and surroundings which might together represent a brief synopsis of the world's history.

“ This ideal was to be gradually made actual and to take the form of a great group of museums something after the order of the South Kensington, only in reality of much greater magnitude.

“ All these ideas were actively fermenting and slowly taking shape in Dr. Pepper's mind while he was organizing and

arranging the early beginnings of the Museum of Archæology and Palæontology of the University.

“ Eight months after the close of the Chicago Exposition, when the writer was struggling under the immense mass of materials brought from that city to Philadelphia, and was striving to devise some appropriate form of organization for their care which might closely connect it with the city, it was Dr. Pepper who aided in formulating the ordinance which created the museums, and who saw to it that it gave power to create a group of museums of the broadest possible scope. A part of the ordinance reads as follows :

“ ‘SECTION I. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, that with a view of promoting the development of a great group of museums, general, scientific, economic, educational and commercial, the Councils of Philadelphia do hereby delegate the collections secured by Prof. W. P. Wilson from the World’s Columbian Exposition at Chicago, as the representative of the Mayor and the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, in trust to a Board of Trustees, to be known as the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museums, composed, etc.’

“ To Dr. Pepper was due this broad idea of the establishment of a group of museums.

“ A cluster of educational institutions of all kinds grouped about the University of Pennsylvania, had been with him a central idea, on which much of his finest and most beneficial public and educational work had been done.

“ A grand group of museums, so systematized as to make visual the world’s development and environment, represented for him only in another form the great educational institutions he had been striving to bring together.

“ This is the secret of Dr. Pepper’s first interest in this great museum scheme.

“ Under his energy, under his lavish use of means, under his persuasive power in developing the keenest interest in his plans among others, had already been taken the initial steps which resulted in the creation of the handsome buildings for the Museum of Science and Art, now nearly ready for occupancy.

“In the new turn of affairs he now saw the opportunity for the rapid materializing of his plans in the establishing of a group of museums.

“The ordinance passed and approved by His Honor the Mayor, June the 15th, 1894, created a Board of Trustees for the organization of this group of museums. This Board immediately appointed Dr. Pepper its President. From this date begins his active work and great interest in this institution.

“For many reasons the Commercial and Economic Museum, which now finds a home, thanks to the liberality of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the old offices on Fourth street of that company, was the first to be established.

“From this time on Dr. Pepper's energy and work knew no bounds in furthering this central idea of the development of a group of museums. He was always ready in an advisory capacity to listen to and consider any of the carefully laid plans for its advancement. His time was never too much occupied attentively to hear and weigh a proposition which would further this project. For over four years he never missed but one of the regular Board meetings, and never a single Executive Committee meeting called in the interest of this work.

“But these meetings, which took place three times each month, scarcely figured in the time devoted to the museums. During the last year he visited its offices almost daily and was in conference with its Director almost nightly. For four years there never was a time when with one day's notice, and often less, he was not ready to proceed to New York, Washington or elsewhere in its interests. For four years he gave hours of his valuable time daily to the development of this work. For four years he labored with city, with State and with Government officials, receiving their cordial aid on every hand in building up this institution.

“The city, with confidence in the work, gave money to its support, ample lands for its buildings, and the cordial encouragement of its officials.

"The State sanctioned it and supported the work with its appropriation and the good-will of its chief executive.

"The National Government furthered the development of the museums through the aid of its Consular Service over the entire world, through the good-will and aid of the State Department, and finally stamped its existence and work with a national seal, through the opening and dedication of The Philadelphia Museums by the President of the United States.

"To a man of Dr. Pepper's liberal education and cultivation there were some things about The Philadelphia Museums peculiarly attractive, that touched him on every side and were commensurate with the broadness of his training and outlook. It asked of him daily judgments on matters pertaining to foreign nations. It brought him frequently in contact with leading gentlemen from foreign countries. It led him to consider interesting questions of political economy and economics between our own and other Governments, which were interesting and refreshing. Although difficult points often in themselves, they gave him rest from the arduous duties of his medical practice.

"This new work, in considering the extension of our foreign commerce and the promotion of our manufacturing interests, led him into discussions concerning our home and foreign policy with the Ministers of the Latin-American Republics, who were organized into an Honorary Diplomatic Board for the Museums; brought him into contact with the representatives of the various foreign countries who came to examine and study the work in progress here; placed him in communication with Committees from Congress, which were considering the questions we had set before them; and frequently brought him before the Secretary of State and the President of the United States in presenting and urging the enlargement of the work of the Commercial Museum, the points it desired to carry, and what it stood ready to do in ordering and stimulating a new commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

"No one possessed such quick perception or could present

such forcible arguments on these questions of international interest as he. Often what others studied for days and weeks, when presented to him seemed at once a corollary, the truth of which was self-evident with the saying. He saw clearly the value of the principles on which the institution was founded, and was fully interested in the problems which it sought to solve. He forcibly and in the most persuasive manner presented his convictions to others, carrying the points home with arguments so conclusive that the interests of the institution were always advanced and advancing under his directing hand. This quick perception, this great interest in new and broadening questions, made him the Museums' natural benefactor and promoter in all the earlier stages of their development.

“As presiding officer of the great International Congress held here last year, to which sixteen republics of Latin-America and two empires of Europe sent representatives, Dr. Pepper became known to these delegates, not as a physician, but as a sharp, quick, clear-headed, decisive, thinking, business man. They carried with them to their respective homes in Mexico, Central America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Colombia, and other countries, such profound respect and regard for the Chairman of our meetings, that upon the announcement of his death a continued succession of condoling letters and official documents expressing sympathy and sorrow at his untimely death have been sent to us from private individuals, from Chambers of Commerce and public institutions all over Latin-America from Mexico to the Argentine Republic. Twenty-three communications from Chambers of Commerce, societies and members of our Foreign Advisory Board have been received from Mexico alone.

“One of the most noted of these meetings convened in honor and in memory of Dr. Pepper was held in the city of Mexico, and was presided over by President Diaz himself, who had long been a personal friend. This meeting was held in the Chamber of Deputies. The decorations were striking; Mexican and American flags were artistically draped together.

The different Cabinet officers were present ; also the Governor of the Federal District and of other States ; the foreign Ministers ; the Consuls from the United States and other countries ; noted physicians throughout all Mexico came to attend the meeting, especially those who had served in Committees and were personally known to Dr. Pepper through his association as first President of the Pan-American Medical Congress of 1893, and also those who had been present at the last meeting of this Congress in the city of Mexico, when Dr. Pepper was the special and honored guest of the occasion. The first speech of the meeting was from Minister Romero, who stated in the course of his remarks : ' I had the good fortune to know Dr. Pepper personally in his own country, and had an opportunity of appreciating his conspicuous merits. I did not know him in his capacity as a physician, high as were his attainments in that province, but in his capacity as an altruist, determined to do all the good that he could to his fellow-men, and devoting his time to beneficent works, to which he applied his own fortune without any other recompense than the satisfaction that comes from the consciousness of doing good.'

" Other speeches were made by noted physicians and celebrated men from many parts of Mexico. The assemblage was the most noted one that had been brought together for many years in that interesting capital. The proceedings and ceremonies were grand and impressive. They were such as might have paid tribute to an emperor.

" I have made special mention of this meeting because it not alone showed the impression that had been made upon the Mexican people by the individuality of Dr. Pepper, but the impress of his character which had gone broadcast over all Latin-America.

" A very important side of Dr. Pepper's life and character, illustrated constantly in his museum work, and one which contributed greatly to its success in all his numerous undertakings, was his rare power of bringing men together who held opposite opinions and harmonizing their different inter-

ests for the public good. He took part in nothing in which he did not lead. Few men in any walk of life possessed equal executive ability. He could put more work through in a given time than half a dozen ordinary men. His executive ability was so prominent in every phase of his work that the various boards of which he was a member, and the Committees in which he was active, always waited for him to do the needed thing in the right way and at the right time, for then it was always well done—often better done with the few moments' consideration which he gave it than in the hours of study which others could have devoted to it. It was left to him to formulate most of the resolutions, and to propose most of the methods and work of all the projects and meetings in which he took a part.

“Another extremely prominent characteristic of his life work was that he could fraternize and work with any one. If he personally disliked those with whom it was necessary for him to work, they never knew it, providing the work was well done. They received equal praise with others, where it was deserved, and the very best energy drawn from them. He was not easily prejudiced against any one, and was not likely to allow his own actions to be influenced by what some one else had said until he himself had some internal, convincing evidence ; and even then, if his plans required continued association with, and labor from, a given person, his approach and relations might still remain unchanged.

“In pushing any public work to completion he was restive to the last degree until every point had been touched, every vantage ground taken, every method used, every person convinced, every one brought in line with the general object for which he was laboring. If at the eleventh hour anything could be thought of which had not been done to further the objects of the thing in hand, no labor was too great, no effort too arduous for him to undertake and push with fresh vigor and activity, although it might be in the small hours of the morning, and require the writing of a dozen letters with his own hand.

“Another characteristic and a very prominent trait was the absolute and utter lack in all of his public work of ever looking for anything for himself. No one can ever say, who has worked with Dr. Pepper in any one of his many public undertakings, that he ever planned a single thing or event to give himself benefit, either in money, credit for the work done, or public applause, or praise, or that for a moment he ever put himself before the public in order that any advantage whatsoever should come to him. His great reward in all of his work seemed to be the love of doing it, and the satisfaction he felt in that the public were better and were the beneficiaries of his work.

“I believe it may safely be estimated that he devoted fully two-thirds of his complete time to public work. When his labors are fully known and the objects and aims he was striving after for the general good of Philadelphia and the country at large are valued as they should be, I believe he will be counted one of the few great benefactors of Philadelphia.”

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FREE LIBRARIES OF PHILADELPHIA, BY MR. JOHN THOMSON.

“At this advanced stage of the proceedings I am sure that I shall best meet your wishes and best express my appreciation of the honor shown me in selecting me to represent the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia on this occasion by confining myself to a very few remarks.

“You have heard from previous speakers much of the very remarkable man in honor of whose memory we are gathered together this evening, and yet I think that there is a characteristic in his work which is worthy of additional enforcement. You have heard of his untiring energy in promoting great works, such as the development of the University of Pennsylvania, the creation of the Commercial Museums, and other institutions through whose influence the general community could be benefited. It was, however,

distinctly characteristic of him whose premature loss we so deplore, that not only great movements, but small movements were undertaken and fostered by him with equal energy, resolution and perseverance. The thought that ruled Dr. Pepper was not, 'Is this a big and dignified matter?' but rather, 'Is this a plan which will enhance the development of the general community of the city in which I live?' Many of the speakers and even more of those now gathered together have been able to think and speak of Dr. Pepper from a life-long knowledge. That is not my case! I knew him only during the comparatively short period of some seven years, and it was the way in which he undertook and carried on the works in which he allowed me to coöperate that enables me to speak of the characteristic at which I have hinted. In January of 1893, an exhibition of rare books, fine bindings and specimens of early printing was given in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Those who had the management of it had gathered together examples of the treasures snugly hidden in over twenty of the libraries of collectors of this city, and instantly found themselves in the congenial atmosphere of a region of book-lovers. It required no longer than some twenty minutes' talk with Dr. Pepper a day or two later, and those twenty minutes seized by him from the midst of his busy office hours, when his attention was alternately occupied with professional cares, University progress and the development of the manifold schemes in which he was interested, to realize that one more useful work could be fostered. Unwilling to burden himself with an additional presidency, he yet cheerfully assumed the office of President of the Philobiblon Club as soon as he saw that another movement which could benefit the citizens could be promoted and set forward on a prosperous career through his aid. Nothing was clearer to Dr. Pepper's mind than that anything which would bring people and books closer together must be good. He had shown this in the active steps he had taken to develop the libraries of many Philadelphia institutions. No man living

realized more fully than he the untold value, at the present period of the century, of bringing people and books into increased union. It was this very activity that had led him to seek at the hands of his uncle, Mr. George S. Pepper, financial aid for the promotion of the existing libraries of the city. Every testator will form his own decision as to what institutions he will benefit and what institutions he will decline to assist, but it is impossible to overlook the influence of the nephew upon the uncle when you find that under the will of the latter, in addition to the nearly \$250,000 bequeathed to the Free Library, liberal bequests were made to the Art, the Union League, the Rittenhouse and the Philadelphia Clubs, as well as to the Philadelphia, Mercantile and Apprentices' Libraries, for the purpose of enabling those institutions to establish or increase the libraries belonging to those several institutions. No one in the city of Philadelphia realized more fully, than Dr. Pepper, the splendid work that has been done by the long-established and highly appreciated libraries of the city. He knew and could appreciate the splendid collections in private houses gathered together by experts and specialists. He could enjoy, as well as any one, the library which contained specimens of all matters that make libraries valuable or the library which was confined mainly to a special line of study. He was unfailing in his generous tribute of praise to the great work accomplished by the old Philadelphia Library Company, the 'mother of all subscription libraries in America.' He recognized the long and valuable service rendered to the city by the Mercantile Library, the invaluable work accomplished by the Apprentices' Library, and the useful aid afforded to the citizens of Philadelphia by the City Institute and the other numerous institutional libraries scattered up and down through the length and breadth of the city. His knowledge and appreciation of what these institutions had accomplished only enforced in his mind the pregnancy of the phrase he so often used, 'Library talk is in the air.' He appreciated with remarkable foresight that much as these libraries had accomplished and were con-

tinuing to effect, a part only of the work that was necessary to be done had been practically undertaken. If books are good for the rich and the middle class, they are a necessity for those who are unable to buy many volumes for themselves. 'All prosperity,' he would cry, 'to the institutions that are on foot, but what is wanted is a People's Library.' 'What is a necessity, is a library in which every man, woman or child of proper age can have as ready access to its books as they can have to the few volumes stored upon the shelves of their own homes.' It is such an institution that has been established in your centre, and proud indeed the city may be of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Perhaps the most marked characteristic of Dr. Pepper was that, great as was his own enthusiasm, untiring as his labor would be, he could always enthuse those who worked with him in his own spirit. It is unnecessary to-night to speak of the delays that arose in launching the Free Library. Questions were raised whether the Free Library to be established should be an entirely new corporation or an offshoot of one of the existing libraries of the city. Whilst these questions were before the Law Courts, no one in the city rejoiced more than did Dr. Pepper that the Free Library movement was exhibited to the eyes of the people of the city in a practical form by the opening of what is now known as the Wagner Institute Branch. This proved an unexpected and extraordinary object lesson as to the value of a Free Library. Through the courtesy of the Board of Management of that institution, the first Branch of the Free Library was opened under their hospitable roof in October, 1892, just six short years ago. Its success was greater than had been anticipated by the most enthusiastic believer in the value of a Free Library. The system grew like the tendrils of a vine, and by April, 1894, four such Branches had been opened in various parts of the city. The moment the litigation was closed the writer was authorized to seek help from the Public Buildings Commission, who most generously gave to the Board of Trustees the temporary use of some rooms in the City Hall. The accom-

modation so courteously accorded was altogether insufficient, and one of the most fortunate events in the history of the Free Library was when the Trustees ascertained that the old Concert Hall could be obtained for Library purposes, and the work was moved from the City Hall to its present quarters.

“And just at this point comes an illustration of how Dr. Pepper could create, in the minds of those with whom he worked or with whom he pleaded for help, the same spirit that was displayed by himself. If the Free Library was to be worth establishing and maintaining, it was indispensable that it should be a People’s Library. To become this it must be placed under the protection of the people. In other words, it must be administered on as free and open a principle as are public museums, public parks and other similar institutions. The careful way in which the Library has been administered and used by the public, shows that the people took this institution to its heart, that the people appreciated it, and that the people have used it well. Could it in any other way have taken the first position of any library in the world for the number of books it circulates every year? To maintain it the people’s representatives had to appropriate considerable, but necessary, annual sums if it was to be carried on, in as thorough a manner, as it had been started. Who can examine the way in which the City Councils have answered the appeal made to them without acknowledging that they have responded nobly to the call? Appropriations have been made in a generous and willing spirit. The institution is a prosperous one, and was perhaps, in the later years of Dr. Pepper’s life, as dear to his heart as the Commercial Museums or any work with which he had ever associated himself. Dr. Pepper was untiring in his efforts to lay before the members of Councils his views as to the work that a Free Library could accomplish. Hand in hand, the late President of the Library and our City Councils have labored together to maintain and advance the best interests of the institution.

“It would be tedious to relate the interest Dr. Pepper took in the legislation successfully obtained in 1895, in order

to strengthen the hands of the city in maintaining the Library. He recognized that Pennsylvania was, with the exception of one other State, the only one in the Union which had no proper legislation. He caused the need for legislation to be brought to the attention of the State Legislature, and the Act of 1895 was passed, with only two dissenting voices in the two houses. How he labored and how anxious he was about the matter no one knows as thoroughly as I do nor can his zealous work be overstated.

“ That his spirit of enthusiasm has spread is shown by the liberal gifts that have begun to be bestowed on the Library. In aid of the bequest of Mr. George S. Pepper, others have been received from Robert G. White, Jonathan Livezey, George B. Roberts, Charles J. Harrah, the George W. Blabon Co., the Link Belt Co., the Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, and a munificent donation of the value of \$1,000,000 from Mr. Peter A. B. Widener. The members of Councils recognize the importance of protecting the many valuable gifts of books and the splendid collection of art works which are being gradually accumulated in the Free Library, and much may be hoped for, in the way of advancing the Library, in the very near future.

“ Ladies and gentlemen, all honor to the memory of Dr. Pepper—how his work has been appreciated outside the limits of the city we have just heard—but perhaps the heartiest tribute of honor to his name and labors is the quiet but earnest tribute of affectionate respect that greets our ears when what he has done is discussed, or when a sorrowful regret is heard on every side that he was so early called from his labors. Few can hope to achieve as much as he did, but none can be found who will withhold the declaration that his labors for the citizens of Philadelphia were unselfish, unstinted and fraught with untold benefits to the generations to come.

“ May his memory be ever kept green in each and every one of our hearts.”

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, BY
HIS HONOR, MAYOR CHARLES F. WARWICK.

“ It is almost impossible to believe that Dr. Pepper, with his unwearied activity and indomitable energy, had to succumb so quickly to the ruthless destroyer.

“ Although he frequently spoke of death, it was not with fear, except that the summons might come before his work was finished.

“ His loss is irreparable, for he had reached that point in his career when so much depended upon his experience, his influence, his personal direction, his accurate knowledge of requirements and his ceaseless and untiring energy, that it will be impossible to find a successor who will fill exactly the conditions or adequately meet the demands—one who will be able to take up all the threads where he dropped them and weave them into a finished fabric.

“ It was my privilege during the past four years to be brought into almost daily communication with him, and I had every opportunity to study, and to become familiar with, his qualities of mind and heart.

“ He was without question strongly intellectual. Although his training had been purely scientific, he was withal most practical; he could not only master details, but had a thorough comprehension of the whole; he possessed a keen perception and sound judgment; he had a genius for administration and a marvelous capacity for work; he never tired; while others slept, he toiled. He was a good judge of men, he seemed to read them by intuition; he was not given to flattery; he went straight to the point, and yet he had the power of persuasion and could induce active coöperation. In a contest, however, he was never overconfident, although optimistic and sanguine by temperament; he was too wise to neglect taking every precaution to provide against defeat. This is the wisdom that comes with experience in dealing with men. He possessed great resolution; at all times he was conscious of his power and confident of his ability to accomplish what

he set out to perform. No enterprise was too great for him to undertake, if he could see, as the result of his work, the advancement of the city's interests or the interests of those institutions in whose welfare he was so deeply concerned.

"He believed in his native city, and that her future glory depended upon the love, loyalty and efforts of her children. He felt, using the language of St. Paul, that he was 'a citizen of no mean city.'

"He fully appreciated the real worth of Philadelphia, and knew that her possibilities were great; he did not spend his time in apologizing for her so-called 'shortcomings.' He had a creative genius; he built up while others were tearing down.

"He stood not in idleness at the street corners and loudly complained, and therein he radically differed from so many people who, if we may be allowed to judge from their conduct, act as if they thought their only civic duty is to find fault. He was too busy to waste his time in this way, but gave his best years and the noblest efforts of his life to advance the welfare and to add to the fame of his beloved city.

"Obstacles thrown in his way only gave new energy to his efforts, and put fresh courage in his soul.

"A half-score of men with the civic pride and public spirit that characterized Dr. Pepper could make our city the art, scientific and intellectual centre of this country.

"His motives were often misunderstood and misconstrued, but those who labored with him know that there was an utter abnegation of self, as he pressed forward in his public work. He was philosophical under defeat, and most patient under disappointment and provocation. In all my intercourse with him in the past four years, I never heard him speak unkindly of any one. He had enemies with cutting tongues as such men always have, but 'censure,' Dean Swift says, 'is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.'

"He never found time to personally abuse those who opposed him; he could not be diverted from the great enter-

prises he had in hand by consuming his valuable time in paying attention to the unjust and unreasonable criticism of those who misunderstood his motives. He rose above a contention so useless, as he pushed forward on his way to great results; he trusted to the future to do him justice, and it will.

“The ‘Loan Bill’ was a matter in which he took the deepest interest, for he saw in it the means of accomplishing much for our city.

“For the success of this measure he worked most industriously, the opposition, much of it born of spite, envy, jealousy, and at times governed by the most sordid motives, resorted to every artifice to postpone the benefits to result from the passage of the bill, yet he fought on; he was always hopeful; under the most trying circumstances he never despaired nor surrendered.

“Though he did not live long enough to see his efforts in this particular direction entirely successful, yet he helped to sow the seed that will enable others in time to reap the harvest and claim the glory.

“Night and day he labored without ceasing; so swiftly did he run, that he fell before he reached the goal.

“He gave his time, his talents, his wealth, and sacrificed his life to the cause of the public good. The city mourns his loss. The University, the Commercial Museums, the Free Library, and a score of institutions and learned societies in which he was interested will greatly miss him.

“If we desire to do honor to his memory, it will be for us who labored with him to continue to a successful conclusion the public measures he inaugurated but left unfinished.

“I know no private citizen in this generation who has made so deep an impression upon the life and material development of our city as Dr. William Pepper.

“Such an example serves as an impetus to induce earnest participation in public affairs on the part of all our citizens.

“In the midst of the duties of a most active practice and a most exacting profession, he found time to give attention to public matters, and to urge forward in every way the pros-

perity of his native city. Would it be out of place at this time to suggest, that a monument should be erected to his memory in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall? Such a life deserves such an honor.

^{all} "His motto was, 'I must work while it is day, the night cometh when no man can work.' Alas! the shadows of night closed in too soon.

"I pay this simple tribute as his friend, but acting in my representative capacity for the city he so dearly loved, and whose prosperity he so materially advanced, I come to-night to lay upon his bier the crown of civic honor. May I not truthfully say, that in his time he was the first among all the sons of this great city?"

Mexico's Tribute

TO THE MEMORY OF

William Pepper.

On the evening of Monday, September 12, 1898, a meeting in memory of DR. PEPPER was held in the City of Mexico. President Diaz presided, many officials in high station were present, and the Medical and Scientific societies of Mexico attended in a body. The late Mexican Minister to the United States, Matias Romero, was one of the speakers. The following accounts of this notable gathering are taken, in substance, from two newspapers—*The Mexican Herald* and *The Two Republics*—both published in the City of Mexico.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT AND MEDICAL FACULTY PAY A
TRIBUTE TO THE PHYSICIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST.

The memorial exercises in honor of Dr. William Pepper, organized by Drs. Lavista, Liceaga and Carmen y Valle, who were friends of the deceased and highly regarded him, took place last night in the Chamber of Deputies.

The main hall of the chamber had been suitably adorned for the occasion. The decorations were striking and in excellent taste. A huge Mexican flag of silk hung from the top of the wall behind the dais. It was looped on one side by a band of black crape, and a medallion painted with the emblems of medicine, viz., the cup and snake. After reaching the ground, the flag was caught up again upon the side wall. This flag was draped on one side of an allegorical fresco at the extremity of the Congress Hall. On the other side, standing against the wall, was a trophy of flags, Mexican and American, artistically grouped. Below the fresco was a tablet representing one side of a sarcophagus with the name "W. Pepper" in large gilt letters.

At each corner of the raised platform in front and behind was an obelisk covered with black cloth and a palm branch and wreath in front.

The rostrum at which the President and party sat was draped in amber cloth with black crape trimmings.

Below this rostrum and all over the platform potted plants were arranged in profusion, the effect of the fan-palms and other graceful foliage of the tropics standing out against the amber drapery and the silken folds of the flags of both countries being very striking.

The frescoes on the walls on either side of the raised platform were covered with *panneaux* of black cloth with palm branches and wreaths placed against them. There were also representations of two more sides of the sarcophagus, one against each side wall, corresponding with that containing the name of "W. Pepper" in the rear. These tablets were inscribed with the words "*Comisión Ejecutiva del 2o. C. M.*"

P. A., 1896 " (Executive Committee of the Second Pan-American Medical Congress, 1896), and "*El Profesorado Médico de la República Mexicana, 1898*" (Corps of Medical Professors of the Mexican Republic, 1898).

This completed the decoration of the portion of the hall corresponding to the raised platform.

In the rest of the hall the boxes and rows of seats were draped with amber and black and torches burnt along the balustrades between the tiers of chairs.

The hall was illuminated with arc lamps shaded with globes of green glass and with a profusion of candles in the great central chandelier.

President Diaz appeared in the hall with his usual promptitude at seven P.M. He was received with military honors and the rendering of the national anthem. He was escorted to the central seat on the rostrum. On his right was seated Hon. Joaquin Baranda, Minister of Justice and Education, and on his left Hon. Rafael Rebollar, Governor of the Federal District. At a lower desk on the right was seated Dr. Rafael Lavista, and on the President's left Dr. Eduardo Liceaga.

The orchestra, led by Prof. Luis G. Saloma, and with Messrs. Felix Rocha, Ignacio del Angel and Pedro Valdes, as first violinists, besides over thirty other musicians, rendered Svendsen's "*Andante Sostenuto*," after which Hon. Matias Romero, Mexican minister to the United States, advanced to the front of the platform to the left of the President and spoke as follows :

MR. ROMERO'S SPEECH.

" *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen* :—The desire of paying a sincere though feeble tribute to the distinguished merit of a man who was noted for the high personal traits that adorned his character and for the good which he did to his fellow-men during his passage through this life, and who was, moreover, a sincere friend of our country, causes me to emerge for an instant from the retirement into which I have

been forced by the most severe bereavement that can befall a man.

"I had the good fortune to know Dr. William Pepper personally in his own country, and an opportunity of appreciating his conspicuous merits. Unlike the other speakers who will deliver his panegyric to-night, I did not know him in his capacity as a physician, high as were his attainments in that province, but in his capacity as an altruist, determined to do all the good that he could to his fellow-men and devoting his time to beneficent works to which he applied his own fortune without any other recompense than the satisfaction that comes from the consciousness of doing good. He also availed himself of the advantageous position which he occupied in the United States to secure the funds necessary to carry out great and beneficial undertakings, and in a country where there are so many philanthropists, he always succeeded.

"Dr. William Pepper was one of those luminous bodies that visit our planet in human form to do good to their fellows, to serve as an example for present and future generations, to elevate and improve the condition of humanity.

"I will not attempt, nor would it be possible, to give at this moment even a summarized biographical sketch of Dr. Pepper, and all that I propose to do is to relate briefly the circumstances under which I made his acquaintance, circumstances that brought the most admirable features of his character into relief.

"Desiring to promote the trade of the United States with the other nations of the American continent, he conceived the project of establishing at Philadelphia, his native city, a commercial museum or museums for the exhibition of samples of the natural and manufactured products of each of the republics of America, so that the manufacturers of his own country, if so desiring, might examine the raw material which we produce with a view to its employment for their manufactures. This was a colossal undertaking for a single individual to attack, involving, as it did, the necessity of a

large building, a staff of scientific employés, a considerable force of clerks and other adjuncts requiring heavy expenditure. The energy of Dr. Pepper was not daunted by these difficulties, and overcoming all of them he succeeded in establishing the Commercial Museums, which were solemnly inaugurated at Philadelphia, in the presence of the President of the United States of America, on June 3, 1897.

“ Dr. Pepper desired, for the better success of his undertaking, to secure the coöperation of the governments of the other nations of America, interested as they are also in such success, and as I was the senior diplomatic representative in Washington, he applied to me with a view to effecting arrangements to that end, and thus it was that I had the good fortune to make his acquaintance. He often came to Washington to confer with us, and we also, invited by him, went to Philadelphia on several occasions to visit the Museums and also to take part in their dedication, at which ceremony I, on behalf of the Latin-American diplomats, and of the Diplomatic Committee of the Museums, which he had organized, delivered an address. On December 11, 1897, the diplomatic representatives in question held a meeting at the Mexican legation at Washington which was the last that Dr. Pepper attended.

“ Before his death Dr. Pepper had succeeded in securing the funds necessary not only to sustain the Museum permanently, but also to build for it a suitable edifice at a cost of several millions of dollars.

“ I also had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with another of the good works of this good man, having a connection, like the former, with our country. There lives in Washington during the winter and in California during the summer, a distinguished lady, who not long ago visited this country, leaving behind her a luminous trail in the form of kindnesses done to persons in need, who delights in employing her large fortune in founding colleges and in other useful undertakings having for their object the promotion of science and the good of mankind in general. All my hearers will

understand that I refer to Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst. Dr. Pepper, who used to apply to this philanthropical lady for the funds necessary for his noble undertakings, arranged with her to send to Mexico a scientific commission to engage in archaeological and anthropological studies in some of the States of the republic, with a view to the advancement of science, and, as is characteristic of people who do good for the sake of the satisfaction which they derive therefrom, and not for vain display, this fact would have been unknown to me, in spite of my personal acquaintance with both of the prime movers, had it not been for the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Mexican government to the sending of the commission, thus constraining them to communicate their plans to me. I believe that Mexico was not the only country to which they sent a commission for a like purpose.

“ I, therefore, regard as laudable the exercises held to-night for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of a man whose life was an honor to humanity.”

DR. PARRA'S SPEECH.

Dr. Porfirio Parra, who was the next speaker, and who spoke on behalf of the College of Medicine, said in part :

“ *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*—What truth, what profound philosophy, what apt and picturesque similitude are contained in the tender and famous verses of the son of the Conde de Paredes, of the never-to-be-forgotten Jorge Maurique, the pride and ornament of the court of Don Juan the second of Castile :

“ ‘Nuestras vidas son los rios
Que van á dar á la mar
Que es el morir !’

“ The gifted poet of the end of the fifteenth century doubtless was not aware that his simple couplets, penetrating as sorrow, vivid as memory, tender as the past and vague and melancholy as a troubled dream, would fly like a golden arrow through the ages and be repeated millions and millions of times by those who speak the sonorous and beautiful lan-

guage of Boscan and Garcilaso, worthy, according to Charles V, of being the speech in which to speak to God."

Dr. Parra then drew, after the style of the poet, a beautiful parallel between the life of man and the rivers of the earth, which, taking their rise in some lone spot far away in the hills, rush down the steep rocks to the level bed, now meandering between banks of flowers, now rushing through gullies and rocks and finally disappearing in the sea, which, in the life of man, is represented by death.

Dr. Parra spoke with encomium of the Anglo-Saxon race in America, and said that it had been the mother of great men, such as the venerable sage, Franklin, who by his simplicity, virtue, austere manners and varied attainments, had won the respect of the vain and frivolous court of Louis XVI, and caused Helvetius to dedicate to him a magnificent Latin hexameter in which the illustrious son of New England was praised for snatching the thunderbolt from Jove and the sceptre from tyrants; such as the peerless Washington, in whose funeral oration Henry Lee, the Virginian, said with so much truth that he was the first in peace, the first in war, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen; such as the illustrious Lincoln, who, for the good of human liberty, crushed the tremendous secession of the South and merited the simple, half-familiar yet enviable title of "Honest Abe." The portion of this continent civilized by the heroic Spanish nation has produced figures as conspicuous as the great Bolivar, the illustrious Morelos and the immortal Juarez.

Dr. Pepper belonged to the Saxon race, and displayed in his own person the indefatigable energy and the capacity for action which have made the colossal republic the wonder of the universe and a portent among nations.

The speaker then went on to give a sketch of Pepper's career, paying special attention to his energy and untiring industry. To ask of Dr. Pepper to rest was to ask of him more than his life. Death alone could give him rest, and death overtook him at Pleasanton in the bosom of a hospitable and affectionate home.

In conclusion, Dr. Parra said :

“ From the regions of the North where Niagara thunders to the southern shores bathed by the straits of Magellan, the American continent puts on a garb of mourning and its inhabitants, whether they come from Anglo-Saxon stock or are descended from the Lusitanian or Iberian, address the deceased with accents of emotion, saying, ‘ May the earth be light to him for whom life was toil incessant.’ ”

After a concerto of Beethoven on the piano by Miss Rafaela Parra, with accompaniment of stringed instruments, Dr. Juan Jose Ramirez de Arellano made an address on behalf of the Board of Health.

DR. RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Ramirez de Arellano said that while death was the common fate of humanity, there was this great difference, that in the case of some men their names and memories were buried with them in the tomb, but while the mortal remains of the great, the good and the wise are consigned to earth, the fragrant memory of their great deeds and virtues lives forever.

“ Death is the abyss of nothingness for him who makes this earthly pilgrimage without leaving behind him even a trace of his passage, but for the man who by his virtue, his wisdom or his genius, rises above his fellows, death, in extinguishing the flicker of life, kindles the illuminating principle of the soul, which, divested of matter, rises beautiful, great and sublime, and shows from on high its resplendent merits to the admiring gaze of mankind. For such an one the tomb is the first rung of the ladder of glory ; death is the beginning of life and of a life that never ends. Such was William Pepper. He was good, he was great, and he was wise, and thus his name will not perish, but will be written in letters of light in the book of those who die not but live to posterity.”

Dr. Ramirez went on to say that Dr. Pepper had died when his fame was at its height, “ like Henry IV on the brightest

lay of his reign, like Socrates in the midst of his disciples, his remains watered with the tears of those who loved him.”

The speaker said that the honor paid to Dr. Pepper’s memory was the greater in that those who paid it had not been close and devoted friends of the deceased or pupils grateful to him for his teachings. It was a tribute of homage due simply to his great worth, which had caused his name to be uttered with respect not only in his own country, but in distant lands. Mexico, as a civilized country and a lover of progress, and recognizing, too, that true genius has no country, but belongs to humanity, had hastened to do honor to the illustrious dead on account of the great things which he had accomplished in life. The honor had been made more complete by the presence of the President of the republic.

“Happy, a thousand times happy, is the savant who in dying becomes entitled to such high and enviable distinction! Happy the man who, in descending into the tomb, puts on the robes of fame, and blessed now and always be William Pepper, whose death was the beginning of his immortality.”

The speech of Dr. Mendizabal came after a selection played on the harmonium, with accompaniment of stringed instruments—“Ein Albumblatt,” by Wagner. Dr. Mendizabal’s oration was the *clou* of the evening.

DR. MENDIZABAL’S ADDRESS.

Dr. Mendizabal said that he had accepted with pleasure the task of interpreting the sentiments of the National Academy of Medicine, at the *velada* organized in honor of the memory of Dr. Pepper, “for, in the first place, we are all aware of the great merits of the deceased and Mexican doctors were under an obligation to him, which ought to be acknowledged. During our stay in the United States, at the time of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, we were the recipients of a thousand courtesies and of a thousand marks of esteem at the hands of Dr. Pepper, attentions which signified to us a high mark of esteem and a delicate compliment to our country, for which we are deeply indebted to him. This,

then, is the reason for the present public expression of grief, which has been organized here as a mark of reverence on the occasion of the death of the illustrious doctor, whose country, like that of all other great men, embraced the whole world.

“ The name of Pepper is deserving of the highest esteem. It is indeed difficult to find a man of his ability, of his knowledge and, above all, possessed of his activity. It was sufficient to see him ; to note his spacious forehead serene but deepened with premature furrows, the pale transparent skin so becoming a man devoting his whole time to study, the calm glance gentle but penetrating, as if he would read the soul of those who addressed him ; to hear the simple questions and short, thoughtful replies ; in order to understand what he was worth.

“ Pepper was a man of easy, simple and withal eloquent speech ; he was calm in his reflections, of great activity in his work, and his name itself was a title of nobility, for he was the son of a notable and eminent doctor also of Philadelphia. He was not a vain man, but had the pride of a man who knew what he was worth. At the bottom, he was humble, and this explains why his great learning led him to sacrifice himself for the benefit of mankind. In temperament he was manly and energetic, without which qualities no great virtues are possible, and in the absence of which no man can fulfill his high calling on earth. He was possessed of the great quality indispensable to the acquirement of all true knowledge, namely, he mistrusted what knowledge he really had. He belonged to that privileged group of men of whom Pascal speaks, who, having learned by rote all that man is capable of knowing, realize that they know nothing. He received as his recompense the noblest reward that science has to bestow, namely, the pleasure of teaching those who do not know. He spoke with great correctness and propriety the language of Shakespeare, which was his mother tongue, as he did that of Horace, Moliere and Schiller. His great learning did not prevent his being communi-

cative and sociable and a most charming conversationalist. His manner was affable, and his actions and society were delicate and refined.

“ Those of my hearers who had the pleasure of knowing this great man personally will note that we have drawn no imaginary character, but one that is true and lifelike—mere hintings of what he in reality was.

“ To better appreciate what this great man was worth, a visit to the famous University of Pennsylvania is all that is necessary. There will be seen the monument which testifies to his labors and industry during his medical career of thirty-five years, and above all, during the last thirteen, in which period, to the benefit of the whole world, he filled the position of provost of this famous institution. A silent but eloquent witness of the great services he rendered to mankind is the bronze statue erected to his memory in the library of the University.

“ When Pepper was placed in charge of the University in the year 1881, the building occupied an area of fifteen acres. It had nine hundred and ninety-one pupils, while the cost of maintenance did not exceed \$90,000. When, in 1894, he ceased to direct the institution, it occupied fifty-three acres of land, had nearly three thousand pupils, while nearly three hundred thousand dollars were required to run it. During his period of office the Wharton School was founded (which is the only one of its kind in the United States), the veterinary school, that of bacteriology, the department for medical instruction for women, those for physical education, archæology and paleontology and laboratories for the study of chemistry and hygiene.

“ But his greatest creations were, without doubt, the Museum of Art and Science, the Commercial Museum and the great Free Library known as the Free Library of Philadelphia. He soon had the good fortune to see his efforts crowned with success, for a few years after the Museum of Art and Science was established, the great discoveries of Dr. Hilprecht, in Babylon, where he had been sent by the

University, came to light—discoveries portentous in their nature, which have contributed in no small degree to enlarge our knowledge of the world as it existed three thousand years ago at least. The Museum is at the present time so vast that it has been compared with that of South Kensington, in London, and is even looked upon as the centre of science in the Western Hemisphere.

“ One of the greatest undertakings of Pepper was the convening of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, which took place in Washington, in September, 1893. Nobody but a man endowed with his brilliant reputation, vast influence, indomitable energy, iron will and steadfast industry, in which he was ably seconded by Dr. Reed, of Cincinnati, the Secretary of the Congress, could have brought the undertaking to a successful issue. Mexico, more than any other nation that sent representatives to this Congress, should honor the venerable memory of Dr. Pepper, as it was this Congress which enabled her to take the place she deserves among the cultured peoples of America. Mexico is a poor country, that has been torn by internecine strife, but, fortunately, a country which, even in the midst of struggles and during the horrors of civil war, has never failed to produce eminent men who have kept alive the flame of science. Our lands lay in a state of waste, commerce was at a standstill, industries were paralyzed, and our riches hidden away with the metals in the bosom of the earth. But science had always its apostles, and youth never stood in need of able mentors to lead it onward, apostles who were often martyrs, and who often received as the reward for their zeal, persecution, banishment, the prison and even death itself.

“ It is the rule of fate, written in indelible characters on every historical monument, that men, like nations, have to pass through long periods of anguish, before the day of recompense arrives, and that victory is the reward of fighting as happiness is the guerdon of long-suffering. Mexico has at length reached the stage of happiness and of victory. The hour of its redemption came at length, and with it tran-

quillity and public confidence, which for the first time in many years have made their effects felt on Mexican soil, while the unconditional protection which the government has afforded to everything tending to greatness, prosperity, credit and the good name of our fatherland, has brought about a full era of commercial, scientific, artistic and industrial revival. The result has been that this country, poor, forgotten and often most unjustly slandered, this nation, with neither fleets nor powerful armaments, with which to strike out on a career of conquest or expansion, as emblematic of power and strength, has entered fully on another field of battle, nobler, holier and more grandiose—namely, that of knowledge and intelligence. At times, with sacrifices which feeble spirits have not hesitated to describe as futile and sterile, the government has sent its gallant soldiers of peace to foreign countries, from which we have had the satisfaction of seeing them return triumphant, crowned with laurels which have been reverently deposited on the altars of the divinity which we call country.

“ The city of Philadelphia owes to Dr. Pepper the prosperity and size which to-day distinguish it. If his advice had been followed colossal works would already have been undertaken there for filtering the water of the Schuylkill river. Water once mortiferous would now be converted into a healthy, salubrious, pure and delicious liquid. I repeat that I cannot and do not desire to do more than sketch the scientific and humanitarian personality of Dr. Pepper, in order to justify the importance which the Mexican National Academy of Medicine, of which he was so distinguished a member, has given to the lamentable event which has occasioned the irreparable loss of a man so eminent, so extraordinary and so learned as to be one of those referred to by Theophrastus when he says that they enjoy the great privilege of not being strangers even in the midst of strangers. In fact, the greatest men are those whose efforts on behalf of mankind have been the greatest. The whole world is the true mausoleum of these men, who

live and will always live in the memory of coming generations, so long as men continue to think and feel, so long as gratitude and justice continue to burn in the human breast and so long as men remember and understand the precious maxim of Mademoiselle Deluzzi, who said: ' Unfortunate is the man who does not smile before the cradle of the babe, and more unfortunate still the nations who do not weep over the tombs of their great.' "

Dr. Mendizabal then entered on serious and philosophical reflections with respect to death, looking upon it as a natural effect and consequence of life itself, on account of the mysteries which it enshrouds, as do so many other phenomena in nature, the inflexibility with which it wounds alike the great captains who have conquered worlds and glory by force of arms, as Cyrus, Xerxes, Hannibal, Cæsar, Alexander and Napoleon; as the great sages who have transformed the world by their thoughts, those men complete in their greatness who have been able to retire from their meditations and consecrate themselves to the service of mankind, as did Archimedes, Galileo, Socrates, Plato, Lavoissier, Pasteur and Pepper.

In speaking of the inexorability of death, he described briefly how it wounds alike the babe, the joy and enchantment of the home; the dear wife, the sweet companion of life; the affectionate mother, the model of self-abnegation and the fountain of tenderness, and the venerable old man, adorning the house with the laurels of veneration and respect.

He said that, in reality, great men, like soldiers, never die prematurely; in death, they lean against their own barricade and sleep the sleep of the just with that smile that illuminates the countenance and is the symbol of duty fulfilled, but humanity mourns their loss, for she stands in need of them. He cited the great thought of Solomon, " Nihil permanet sub sole," which makes man sorrowful and reminds him at each step of his near and inevitable end, a thought which he compared to the " Mane, thecel, fares," of Balta-

zar, which snatches him at every moment from dreams of happiness and transports him to the cruel land of reality.

He compared the fate of man in life to that of the Roman gladiators in those memorable combats known as *sine remissione*, in which the vanquished received no mercy, but were compelled to die irrevocably in the fight.

He spoke at length of the instability of everything surrounding man; everything is in a state of formation or decline, and if he studies himself he will find that everything in him also changes, everything is altered and transformed without ceasing.

Everything, he went on, that has been created shares the same fate; even the earth we inhabit, that grain of sand in the immense group of suns which people the firmament is known to man to have been a vivid astrum, a real sun.

He sees, to-day, that the bowels of the earth hardly contain the heat necessary to support the animal life thereon, and that its extremities are commencing to get cold, a fact which announces that a day will come when, from want of central heat or the thickness of the terrestrial covering, vegetation will languish and afterwards die. The woods will disappear, the atmosphere will be insufficient, and the earth will be converted into chalky land which will only serve to reflect the light of other suns; in short, the earth will become converted into another majestic moon, it is true, but a corpse after all.

He here cited a suitable thought from Alfred de Vigny, who says that he sees man disappearing sadly until the moment when he speaks and contemplates full of horror that the minutes and the hours, the days, months, years and centuries do nothing more than devour each other. He sees that on the agitated surface of that whirlpool which constitutes life, beauty and talent, power and honor, appear for a moment only and then disappear for ever.

He explained that man is not satisfied to know that in the great laboratory of nature nothing is either created or lost, but that everything is simply transformed, as Lavoissier said.

It does not console him to know that in the bosom of death itself the hymns of life are to be heard, for the elements of destruction of the human frame are the germs of life, which other beings are clamoring for with which to spring into existence, grow and invigorate.

He is not consoled, he is not satisfied, with life, for besides the matter, besides the clay which he returns to earth, man feels that he has within him something that is not material, that is not tangible, which cannot follow the law of the transformation of matter, and *that* something is a giant soul, capable of embracing heaven, capable of covering the earth with its wings.

From this spirit, as apart from matter, comes that cry of life which escapes from the lips of man when he breathes his last and which is said to live beyond the tomb, to live in the hearts of those he loved and in the memory of those who outlive him. Here, then, is the supreme satisfaction of mankind, his only consolation before the terrible problem of death.

In confirmation of this truth, he cited the great thought of Cicero, who said: "Owing to a sentiment which I cannot explain, my soul in its descent to posterity cannot see in death anything but the beginning of life," while in another part he said, "If it were false that our souls are immortal, the greatest and best would never aspire to immortality."

He said that the same thought inspired Socrates with those last words a few moments before drinking the hemlock, when he said to his disciples, "that he did not fear the destruction of his body, for he believed in the existence of an immaterial principle in his being, destined to achieve happier results from the practice of goodness and virtue."

He demonstrated, moreover, that without the hope of immortality, life would have no object, for it would serve no purpose to live so short a time and suffer so many pains and deplore so many losses; that without the hope of immortality death would be for man a cruel deception, for in the midst of the shadows that envelop him he would be face to face with the terrifying thought known as nothingness.

Finally, he said, that if we had not so many proofs of the existence in ourselves of an immortal soul we should be compelled to bless eternally him who had had the happiness of inventing it and of inculcating it on us, for this consoling creation is that which has converted the sight of man into hope and has performed the prodigy of preventing man from seeing in death either nothingness or destruction, but a glorious transformation, as Chateaubriand used to say, which, far from breaking the bonds of the heart and the sinews of intelligence, fortifies them, invigorates them and permits man to build between the visible world and the invisible a subtle ladder, an aerial bridge, which forms the communication between affection and sentiment, which enchants him with ecstasy and permits him lastly to proclaim in the critical moment of death, with Alfred de Musset (above all if he is a person of the worth and character of Pepper), that in dying he will not fall into oblivion, but that, on the contrary, the threshold of the new life looms up before him, the only happy and tranquil life, and the only enduring one, in which neither rancor nor envy exist, and which bestows upon the great benefactors of mankind, gratitude, justice, veneration and the love of posterity.

POEM BY DR. PEON Y CONTRERAS.

The proceedings terminated with a poem recited by Yucatan's physician and poet, Dr. Jose Peon y Contreras, which was much admired.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Gen. Gonzalez Cosio, Minister of the Interior, and family, occupied a box. Gen. Mena, Minister of Communications, was in the diplomatic box.

U. S. Minister Clayton and Mrs. Clayton occupied the proscenium box on the right side of the platform. They were accompanied in the box by Dr. Tobias Nuñez, Mr. Jose Romero, Mr. Fernando Liceaga and Mr. Fenton R. McCreery.

Among the other persons present were U. S. Consul General Andrew D. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Braschi, Major R. B. Gorsuch, Mr. Walter S. Logan of New York, Dr. Pedro C. Hinójosa, Francisco Hurtado, Dr. Augustin Chacon, Dr. Domingo Orvañanos, Dr. Ignacio Capetillo, Juan Martinez del Campo, Leopoldo Castro, Dr. Latapi, Mr. Philip F. A. Ryan and wife, Dr. Adelgaray, Dr. Abrego, Francisco S. James, David R. Contreras, Dr. Joaquin L. Vallejo, Dr. Ramon N. Prado, Dr. Perfecto Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Roeder, Lic. Pablo Macedo and family, Mr. J. L. Starr Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cummings, W. H. Selover, L. O. Harnecker, Mrs. Dr. Liceaga and daughters, Dr. Archibald Lawson, Dr. A. W. Parsons, Dr. Quevedo y Zubieta, Dr. Lorenzo Chavez, Dr. Gabriel Silva, Dr. Antonio Salinas y Carbó, Dr. Francisco de P. Leal, Dr. F. Vazquez Gomez, Dr. Carlos Govea, Dr. Garcia, Dr. E. Lamicq, Dr. Arturo Palmero, Lic. David Lazo, F. Manzano Heredia, Dr. Vega Limon, Celedonio Carrera, N. Garcia Colin, Dr. Francisco Blazquez, Thomas Alexis Nerney, Federico Navarro, M. N. Sheldon, Dr. Tomas Noriega, Dr. Jose Ramos, Dr. Angel Gaviño, Dr. Emilio F. Montañó, Dr. Jose M. Lugo, Dr. Ignacio Ocampo, Gregorio Aldasoro, Dr. Carlos Tejeda, Dr. Francisco Ortega, Dr. Rafael S. Sevilla, Estanislao Velasco, H. H. Hinkle, Dr. Vergara Lope, the Arrillaga family, Lic. Ricardo Guzman and ladies, Dr. Roque Macouzet, Dr. Jose Donaciano Morales, Lautaro Roca, Hon. Francisco Orla, Guatemalan *charge d'affaires*; Dr. T. D. Wheatley, Dr. Rafael Lopez, Manuel Garrido, Octaviano Liceaga, Dr. Jose Ramirez, Dr. Joaquin Huici, Jose W. de Landa y Escandon, E. Kroenig, Barnardo Urueta, etc.

There were also a large number of medical students present.

The President was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Gonzalez, the acting chief of his staff, and Lieutenant Armando Santa Cruz, both in uniform.

ORATORICAL AND MUSICAL TRIBUTE OFFERED BY MEXICO
TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE AMERICAN SAVANT
AND PHILANTHROPIST.

The medical and scientific societies of Mexico and Mexican society at large last night gave a public expression of mourning over the untimely death of Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, whom they did not only recognize as a man who had made himself a citizen of the world by his scientific attainments and his great work for the elevation of humanity, but also as a warm friend and admirer of the progressive spirit of the Mexican people and the great future which lies before Mexican effort in the field of science and in the work of general education and improvement. The memorial was beautifully arranged and the plans were well executed. It took place in the hall of Congress, which had been artistically draped in mourning. American and Mexican flags entwined were the most prominent part of the decoration, being grouped on one side of the tribune, the back of which was occupied by a large panel bearing the simple inscription, "William Pepper," surmounted by an allegory representing science, flanked on either side by similar panels telling of Pepper's connection with the Pan-American Medical Congress. The front of the tribune was banked up with tropical plants; black crape was used to festoon the boxes and the whole room bore the aspect of dignified mourning. The attendance was very large in the upper tier of boxes. The rest of the house was comfortably filled with representative Mexicans and many Americans. Minister Clayton and wife occupied a box of honor near the stage; among other members of the American colony present were noted Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Roeder, Major Gorsuch, Consul General Barlow, J. L. Starr Hunt, Dr. Parsons, H. W. Selover and many others. The exercises commenced with the punctual arrival of President Diaz, who took the principal seat on the stage between Minister Baranda and Governor Rebollar. A magnificent string orchestra

from the conservatory, after having finished the national hymn, played as is always customary upon the appearance of the chief magistrate, began the program on a signal from the President with a magnificent rendering of an "Andante Sostenuto" by Svendsen. Upon another signal, Hon. Matias Romero took the speaker's stand as the first orator of the evening. After reading a telegram from the President of the University of Pennsylvania, expressing the thanks of that institution for the tribute paid to the memory of the former President of the University, Mr. Romero spoke as follows :

"The desire to pay a well-merited, if feeble, tribute to the grand achievements of a man who has been notable on account of his beautiful personal qualities, for the good that he has done to his fellow-men during his journey through this life, and who, at the same time, was one of the most sincere friends of our country, causes me to emerge for a moment from the retirement into which the worst misfortune that can befall a man has forced me.

"I had the good fortune to become personally acquainted with Dr. William Pepper in his native land, and enjoyed the opportunity of learning to appreciate his high qualities. Quite different from the other speakers, who this evening will sound his praises, I have not known him as a physician, however great his achievements in that branch, but simply as an altruist who had consecrated himself to doing every possible good to his fellow-men, devoting all his time to beneficial undertakings and supporting them out of his private means, without looking for any other recompense than the satisfaction of doing good. He employed the high position which he enjoyed in the United States to obtain the necessary aid for his grand beneficial undertakings, and he found it in that land which is so rich in philanthropists.

"Dr. William Pepper was one of those brilliant stars who come to visit our planet clothed in the human form in order to do good to their fellows, and to become an example for their contemporaries and for future generations, in order to elevate them and improve the condition of humanity.

“ I do not propose, nor would it be possible to do so, even shortly, to give a biography of Dr. Pepper, but must confine myself to referring in brief outlines to the way in which I became personally acquainted with some of the most beautiful qualities of the man.

“ In his desire to promote the commercial relations between the United States and the other nations of the American continent, Dr. Pepper conceived the idea of establishing in Philadelphia, his native city, commercial museums for the exhibition of the natural and industrial products of every one of the American republics in order that the manufacturers of his own country, if they felt so inclined, might have an opportunity of examining the raw products to be had on the continent which might prove useful to them in their factories. This was a tremendous undertaking for a private citizen because it required large buildings, a body of scientifically trained attendants and a large number of other employes—in other words, the expenditure of a vast amount of money. But the energy of Dr. Pepper did not flinch before such difficulties; he did overcome them all and succeeded in establishing the commercial museums which were solemnly inaugurated by the President of the United States in Philadelphia on June 3, 1897. To secure the complete success of this enterprise it was the desire of Dr. Pepper to enlist the coöperation of the governments of the other American nations who were interested in that success, and as I was the oldest of American diplomatic representatives in Washington, he came to confer with me about his projects, and in that manner I had the good fortune to learn to know him personally. Frequently he came to Washington to confer with us, and at his invitation we were several times in Philadelphia for the purpose of watching the progress of the work and also to assist at the formal opening of the museums, upon which occasion I made an address on behalf of Latin-America, and in the name of the Diplomatic Advisory Board of the museums which he had organized. December 11, 1897, all the Latin-American representatives had a reunion

in the Mexican legation in Washington, which was the last attended by Dr. Pepper. Before his death, Dr. Pepper had succeeded not only in raising funds sufficient for the permanent maintenance of the museums, but also for the construction of an adequate building to cost several millions of dollars.

“ I was afforded still another occasion of learning of the good works of this remarkable man and of one which also bears close relation to our country. There was in Washington during the winter and in California during the spring a distinguished lady, who was also in our country some little time ago, leaving behind her shining memories of good works and benefits bestowed upon the deserving needy, and who takes a pleasure in employing the large wealth that is hers for the establishment of seats of learning and other good works for the development of science and the general well-being of society. All who hear me will at once understand that I am referring to Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst. Dr. Pepper appealed to this philanthropic lady for financial aid for his noble enterprises, and coöperated with her in the sending of a scientific commission to Mexico, charged with studying the archæological and anthropological data to be obtained in some of our States for the benefit of science. I should never have known anything of this, although well acquainted with both promoters, if it had not been necessary for them to communicate their plans to me for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Mexican government for the project. Otherwise they would not have spoken of it, as they were doing good for their own satisfaction and not prompted by vanity. It is my understanding that Mexico is not the only country to which commissions have been sent with a similar object.

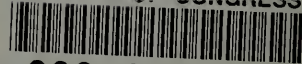
“ For all this I consider this celebration in memory of a man whose life has been an honor to humanity a very commendable act on our part.”

This brief speech was listened to with great attention. After its conclusion, a “ *Melodie religieuse* ” was beautifully given by a violin, violincello, piano and organ. Then spoke

Dr. Porfirio Parra in the name of the National Medical School, and a magnificent effort it was. Dr. Parra is one of the leading philosophical thinkers of Mexico, and his address was a thoughtful review of Dr. Pepper's work from his standpoint. He described him as the typical American, drawing a beautiful parallel between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin-American character, and its products, doing full justice to both. To the savant's death he referred as the beginning of his immortality and praised him, happy for having reached such a high place in the hearts of his fellow-men all over the world, that death became in reality the beginning of a larger existence for him and his noble work. There was warm, feebly repressed, applause at the end of Dr. Parra's remarks.

Now came the musical treat of the program, the second movement of Beethoven's concert, op. 37, played by Señorita Rafaela Parra with a wealth of feeling and wonderful expression, in which she was more than once ably seconded by the string orchestra, one of the most intelligent-looking bodies of musicians the writer has seen or heard anywhere. The address of Dr. Arellano, a fine presentation of the social and humane qualities of Dr. Pepper, was like an upward movement in the sentiment of the evening. Wagner's "Albumblatt" fitted well into the thoughts awakened by the speaker's impressive remarks. After that music came the oration of the evening, given by Dr. Mendiozabal, who spoke without notes, and most of the time completely extemporized, frequently referring to the remarks of the speakers who had preceded him. He spoke feelingly of death, but considered it not a mere episode, but, like his predecessors, as the opening up of a new existence, without the certainty of which life would indeed not be worth the living. There was suppressed applause when the last words had fallen from his eloquent lips. The strain of his thoughts was taken up immediately after by the orchestra, which played that grand triumphal song, Haydn's "Largo," in a manner which changed the scene to the susceptible hearer into a grand cathedral filled with incense and pious submission to a higher

power. A poem, written and read by Dr. Contreras, closed the exercises. When the President arose, the audience and orchestra followed his example, and remained standing while the chief magistrate left the hall under the strains of the national hymn, which sounded on this occasion like a tribute to the memory of a great and good man. And so ended a function which must have made every countryman of Dr. Pepper feel prouder than ever of his nation, because it did produce a man worthy of being honored in such a noble way.



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